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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

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COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

THE CHILDREN.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
And the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good night and be kissed;
Oh, the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace!
Oh, the smiles that are halos of heaven,
Shedding sunshine of love on my face!

And when they are gone I sit dreaming
Of my childhood too lovely to last;
Of love that my heart will remember,
When it wakes to the pulse of the past,
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin,
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

Oh, my heart grows weak as a woman's,
And the fountains of feeling will flow,
When I think of the paths steep and stony,
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them,
Of the tempest of fate blowing wild;
Oh! there is nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child!

They are idols of hearts and of households;
They are angels of God in disguise;
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses,
His glory still gleams in their eyes;
Oh! those truants from home and from heaven,
They have made me more manly and mild!
And I know now how Jesus could liken
The kingdom of God to a child.

I ask not a life for the dear ones,
All radiant as others have done,
But that life may have just enough shadow
To temper the glare of the sun;
I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayer would bound back to myself;
Ah! a seraph may pray for a sinner,
But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God;
My heart is a dungeon of darkness,
Where I shut them from breaking a rule;
My frown is sufficient correction;
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn,
To traverse its threshold no more;
Ah! how I shall sigh for the dear ones,
That meet me each morn at the door!
I shall miss the "good nights" and the kisses,
And the gush of their innocent glee,
The group on the green, and the flowers
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at morn and at eve,
Their song in the school and the street;
I shall miss the low hum of their voices,
And the tramp of their delicate feet.
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And death says "The school is dismissed!"
May the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good night and be kissed.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The Distinguished Representatives—Work to be Done—Topics of Discussion—An Excursion to Pittsburgh, etc.

Among the distinguished men of Europe whose presence is expected at the September meeting in New York, we find the names of Professor Thoback, of Halle; Rev. J. A. Dorner, D.D., of Berlin; Rev. Edmund de Presserise, D.D., of the Free Church of France; Professor Pronier, of the University of Geneva; Professor Van Oostersee, the great Dutch commentator; Professor Naville, of Geneva; Professor Pfilderer, of Wurtemburg; Krummacher, the distinguished German scholar; Rev. Antonio Corrasco, of Madrid; Professor Christlieb, of Bonn; Rev. Dr. Grundeman, of Gotha; Count Bernstorf, of Berlin, and Dr. Wichern, of the Berlin University; Count Ascenor de Gasparia, of Geneva, and many others of like eminence in theology and Christian literature.

The delegation from Great Britain will consist of twenty-five or more leading divines and laymen, both from the Established and Free Churches. Among those expected are Dean Alford, the distinguished commentator, and the Earl of Shaptsbury. The expenses of the English delegation will be met by the English branch of the Alliance. The expenses of the continental delegates invited are to be paid by the American branch, and for this purpose some twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars will be required. The proposition in regard to expenses originated with the American branch, and accompanied their invitations chiefly for the reason that so many of the distinguished scholars whose presence was desired, being engaged as professors, teachers or students, have but little wealth, and no constituency which could send them at much cost. It is expected that during the Conference, besides the general meetings, three or more sections will hold meetings simultaneously for the consideration of special topics, using as many different languages. The following is the basis of agreement adopted by the American Branch of the Alliance, and is the same as that of the original Society in London, adopted in 1846.

1. The divine inspiration, authority and efficiency of the Holy Scriptures.
2. The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.
3. The Unity of the God head and the Trinity of the persons therein.
4. The utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the fall.
5. The incarnation of the Son of God, His work of atonement for sins of mankind, and his mediatorial intercession and reign.
6. The justification of the sinner by faith alone.
7. The work of the Holy Spirit in the justification and sanctification of the sinner.
8. The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous and the eternal punishment of the wicked.
9. The Divine institution of the Christian ministry, the obligation and perpetuity of the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper.

It being, however, distinctly declared, that this brief summary is not to be regarded in any formal or ecclesiastical sense, as a creed or confession, nor the adoption of it as involving an assumption of the right, authoritively to define the limits of Christian brotherhood, but simply as an indication of the class of persons whom it is desirable to embrace within the Alliance.

The Pittsburgh branch of the Alliance makes the announcement that the *only* condition of membership required, is subscription to the above basis and the constitution, which is made in conformity therewith, there being no dues to be paid and no meetings of the members to be held except the annual one, and it is proposed for the convenience of those who desire to connect themselves with the Alliance, to circulate cards for their signiture in the Churches on Sunday, 19th inst.

It is proposed after the adjournment of the conference in New York to bring the foreign delegates on an excursion *via* the Pennsylvania Railroad as far west as Pittsburgh, to spend one day in the city and return *via* the Allegheny Valley road through the oil regions to the Falls of Niagara, and thence to New York.

IRON AND STEEL IN 1869.

Report by the American Iron and Steel Association.

From the fifth annual report of Mr. Henry McAllister, Jr., Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, to be submitted at the annual meeting, to be held in Philadelphia next week, are condensed the following interesting facts, in reference to the manufacture of iron and steel, during the year 1869. The report, after referring to the efforts made by the association in reference to the question of tariff, sets forth that in "the States north and east of Pennsylvania the production of anthracite iron in 1869 was 269,256 tons, as follows: New Jersey 54,291 tons, New York 210,855 tons, Massachusetts 4,206 tons.

The production of anthracite iron in these States has arisen from 64,939 tons in 1864 to the quantity above given.

The production of anthracite pig iron in Pennsylvania in 1869 was 692,739 tons. Of this quantity 300 916 tons was made in the Lehigh region; 150,469 tons in the Schuylkill region; 128,273 tons in the Upper Susquehanna, and 118,111 tons in the Lower Susquehanna. This product exceeds by 20,784 tons, or 3 09 per cent, that of 1868, or 36½ per cent, that of 1867. Within the past three years fourteen furnaces have been erected in the Lehigh region, increasing its capacity about 140,000 tons. The following shows the whole product of anthracite pig iron in Pennsylvania for the past eight years: In 1862, 370 304 tons; 1863, 443,072 do.; 1864, 519,690 do.; 1865, 377,443 do.; 1866, 573,759 do.; 1867, 594,270 do.; 1868, 671,955 do.; 1869, 692,739 do.

The total product of anthracite pig iron in the United States in 1869 was as follows:

Massachusetts	4 206 tons.
New York	210 855 do.
New Jersey	54 291 do.
Pennsylvania	692,739 do.
Maryland	9,155 do.
Total	971,150 tons.

The production of bituminous coal and coke pig iron, in 1869 amounted to 553 341 tons, an increase of 213,341 tons or 62 74 per cent. over that of 1868. Of the whole amount about 250,000 tons of this class of pig iron were made in Pennsylvania.

In 1854 the production of bituminous and coke iron was 54,485 tons, since which the average annual increase has been 54½ ℘ centum. The progress made by this branch of business in several localities during the past few years is very great. In 1864 there were eleven furnaces of this class in the Shenango Valley, Pa., the oldest of which was created in 1841. During the five following years to 1869, inclusive, there were erected ten additional anthracite furnaces, having a capacity of 85,000 to 95,000 tons. During the same time three charcoal furnaces were built in the valley with a capacity of 8,000 tons.

The production of charcoal iron in 1869 amounted to 392,150 tons, as follows:

New England States	38,000 tons.
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland	134 000 tons.
Western States	206,500 tons.
Southern States	13,650 tons.

This quantity exceeds by 22,150 tons, or about 6 per cent. the product of 1866.

The product of the rail mills of the country during the year 1869, was as follows:

Massachusetts	32,283	tons of 2,000 lbs.
New York	79 463	do
Pennsylvania	319 653	do
Maryland	27,328	do
Ohio	41,177	do
Kentucky	7 817	do
Michigan	6,885	do
Illinois	54,361	do
Wisconsin	8,680	do
Other States	16,424	do
Total	593,586	do

During 1869, the rails imported from Great Britain amounted to 336 500 tons, an increase of 36 340 tons as compared with 1868.

The product of the rolling mills other than rails, for 1869, was 642 420 tons, as follows:

Merchant, bar and rod	292 500 tons.
Sheet	38 321 tons.
Plate	78,000 tons.
Hoop	17,200 tons.
Nails and spikes	146,400 tons.
Axles and other	72,000 tons.

The product of the forges and "bloomeries" in 1869 was 69,500 tons; of steel of all kinds, 35,200 tons.

Arrangements are about completed for the International meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association at Indianapolis. Provision has been made for 1,000 delegates.

WOMAN.

Her Place, Her Work and Her Destiny.

Address of Rev. Dr. W. D. Howard to the Pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College, Monday Evening.

Monday evening, as per announcement, the Rev. Dr. Howard delivered the annual address in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, choosing for his subject "Woman—her place, her work and her destiny." The weather being of a threatening character, the attendance was not as large as it otherwise would have been, nevertheless there was a fair number of the friends of the college out. The lecturer handled his subject in an able and masterly manner, and was frequently applauded during the delivery of his interesting discourse. The exercises were opened with a piece of instrumental music entitled "Camilla Gallop," which was performed by two young ladies, when the Rev. Mr. Long led in prayer. After prayer, Miss Margaret McMullen favored the audience with a song.

Dr. Pershing then introduced the Rev. Dr. Howard to the audience, who proceeded to deliver the

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Few questions, just now, are more generally or earnestly discussed than those which relate to woman. And no questions deserve a more earnest and general discussion. Women constitute one-half of our race; women constitute the best half of our race, and women in all ages and among all people, have rested under disabilities, which it is high time should be removed. We are, therefore, glad that this subject is occupying so much attention, and that many of the ablest male and female writers, both in this country and in Europe, are furnishing the world with their maturest thoughts upon it.

On such an occasion as this, therefore, it has seemed to me there would be great propriety in presenting this topic for your consideration, and I have ventured to think that, owing to my years, my profession, and my relations to the sex, there would be, at least, no impropriety in its being discussed by me.

Woman, then—her place, her work, and her destiny—shall occupy our attention this evening. Do not for a moment suppose we are approaching a subject that will serve merely for an hour's entertainment, or afford an opportunity for displaying our wit or dealing in compliments and prettinesses, as unbecoming to the dignity of men as they are insulting to the good sense and the good taste of women. So far from this we approach one of the gravest and grandest themes that can occupy the human mind—a subject in which is included not only all that is dear to woman, but all that belongs to the highest interests of the race. Our safest guide in all that relates to the great principles on which this subject is based is the Bible. From this sacred book we learn that both man and woman were made by God, and that whilst man was made of the dust of the ground. Woman was made from a part of man, which, if it does not imply that she was of finer mould, does certainly that she was his second self—to be neither his master nor his slave, but his associate, his companion, his helper—imbued with the same spirit, having the same interests, arriving at the same objects, and an heir of the same blessedness and immortality. The relations here established by God were infinitely wise and had Paradise not been lost, they never would have been disturbed. But sin entered and the order, the harmony, the beauty and the blessedness God had established were swept away. Whether it were because woman had taken the first step in transgression, I cannot say, but certain it is she has been the greatest sufferer by the fall. How long Eve and her descendents of her own sex enjoyed the rights with which the wisdom of God had endowed them, we cannot say, but we presume but for a short time. As the envy, malice and cruelty of one of her sons were manifested towards his brother, we think it fair to conclude the same vile passions found vent against the weaker sex in the immediate family of Adam. But be that as it may, from the earliest records of history we learn that woman has been greatly oppressed. Her rights have been trampled on, and her most sacred feelings, wishes and hopes have been constantly outraged. She has been either the slave or the toy of man, or rather alternately the one and the other. To say nothing here of the treatment of the sex among barbarous nations, their condition among the most polished peoples of antiquity was to the last degree humiliating. In Babylon young women were not married to the men of their choice, but sold at auction to the highest bidder. In Egypt, the boasted cradle of ancient civilization, whilst the light work of managing their simple looms was monopolized by the men, the women were abroad under a broiling sun, bearing heavy burdens and engaged in the business of commerce. Among the Greeks the treatment of women was not what might have been expected among a brave and polished people. Both by custom and law women were confined to their own apartments in the rear or upper portions of their houses. They associated but little with men, either in public or private. Their minds were left without cultivation, and their amiable qualities buried in obscurity. In Sparta they were not permitted to eat with husband or brother, and all social intercourse between the sexes was prohibited. No confidence was placed in their honor or virtue; they could perform no judicial act without the concurrence of father or guardian; they were deprived of all political rights; the offices they were required to perform were both mean and slavish; they were prohibited from attending some of the public games, and not allowed to ride in going to some of the national festivals.

And Rome, what of powerful and polished Rome, the boasted country of the Cornelias, the Aurelias and the Portias! Well there, as in Greece, women were under continual surveillance and no age nor condition was allowed to manage their own affairs. Marriage bound them to a degrading servitude; it left them without rights and without the enjoyment of their own property; it reduced them to the status of mere children, or rather transferred them from the power of their parent to that of their husband. They continued through life, in spite of the mockery of respect with which the laws surrounded them, things rather than persons; things that could be sold, transferred backwards and forwards; from one master to another for the sake of their dowry. For the smallest fault the wife might be placed on trial before their husband, or if he were more than usually considerate in judging on his own case, before a council of her relations. She might be beaten to death with rods if she had committed some serious crime, whilst divorce might result from the merest caprice, or simply for the loss of her youth and beauty. The Appian law forbade women to possess more than a half an ounce of gold, to wear clothing of various colors, or to ride in a chariot within the precincts of the city or for one thousand paces beyond it; whilst the Voconian law excluded them from the right of holding property. They were forbidden to use wine, or even have the keys of the place where it was kept, and a wife was liable to be divorced if she violated either of these customs; yea, a Roman author tells us of a man, whose name, Egnatius Mitellus, he has handed over to eternal infamy, who beat his wife to death for drinking wine. There was a custom among the Romans of kissing their female acquaintances whenever they met, and it is said this was adopted, not so much for the luxury of a kiss from sweet lips, as to discover whether those lips had been sipping the prohibited beverage. Now all this was by no means because the Romans were such fierce tee-totalers, but simply because they were unmitigated tyrants. We are compelled thus to conclude, not only from what has already been said, but from the fact that husbands used their wives roughly themselves, and even allowed their servants and slaves to do the same. It is said that a servant of Justinian II. threatened to punish the Empress, his master's wife, as children are whipped at school, if she did not obey his orders. In a word, to quote one of the latest and most reliable historians of Rome—M. Mennale—when a woman was married "she was delivered, in a legal phrase, into her husband's hands; his dominion over her was recognized as absolute; he became master of her person and of her goods almost as if by right of conquest; alone, or with the concurrence of her next of kin, he could condemn her to death. In her civil relation to him she assumed no other footing than that of her own children. She inherited from him as an adopted daughter," that is when she could inherit at all, "and after his death received a legal guardian in one of her new kinsmen, or whomsoever her husband might appoint by will."*

This was woman's condition from the dawn of authentic history to the time of the Roman Emperors in all the most civilized nations of antiquity. Among other nations her condition was still worse. And to this day, all over the heathen and Mohammedan world, she remains in the same degraded state. There are those who would persuade us that Buddism, and Brahmanism, and Confucianism, and Parseeism, and Mohammedanism have the same origin as Christianity, and are but little if any inferior to it. But if these various forms of religion are to be judged of by what they have done for woman, then must they resign all claims to a divine origin. I cannot conceive a greater insult to God than to say that he has revealed a religion which leaves the half of his creatures in the state they are, in the countries where these various forms of faith prevail.

But in the ancient world there was one exception, and to this exception we must refer. It is of the last importance that we know to whom woman is indebted for her deliverance. It is not to man; it is not to the progress of society; it is not to any customs, as to chivalry, for example, which grew up among certain nations in the North of Europe or elsewhere, but to God. The light which has at length shone on her dark path came from heaven—the word which broke her shackles was divine. "Among," as another has beautifully said—"among a perfectly distinct, an isolated, obscure, and distant nation, the Hebrews, the dawn of woman's enfranchisement was silently rising. On the horizon the first rosy light of freedom was emerging from darkness that might be felt; night clouds were slowly furling their sombre banners, and the feeble glimmer of day—tender and struggling, and seeming to temper itself to the weak, unaccustomed eyes, that too great a flood of light might dazzle to blindness—arose on a dark world. Then, also, arose mothers in Israel, veiled women still, and silent and home keeping, but with altars of worship, before which the soul that earthly sorrow had wounded might find consolation and the inspiration of hope. Truly was that the dawning of liberty to woman, but presently arose the day star in full effulgence, and the eyes, tempered to the light, received it without danger.

Woman, unaccustomed to social freedom, or even to legal protection, was now allowed an appeal to the highest tribunal. The portals of the loftiest court were flung wide open to her footsteps; she who had been cast into the lowest dungeon felt the earthquake that laid her prison bare. She had been morally dead; but when Christ said "It is finished!" the heavy stone which had lain at the door of her sepulcher was rolled away, and she arose from her grave. Christianity ennobled man; woman it raised from the dead. In gratitude, in honor, what does she not owe to the faith that burst her fetters?

From her sepulcher she walked forth with faltering steps, as one unaccustomed to liberty of action; but as she walked forth her deliverer put into her hand a scroll containing at once her charter of freedom and the conditions on which she received her manumission. She was free, but became responsible; her liberty was not to degenerate into licentiousness.

She was to be henceforth the equal, the companion, the friend of man; the new Eve brought to the new Adam, in the bliss of his new Eden, to be his true helpmeet. No longer his slave, but his aid; not his rival, but his coadjutor; to work and labor hand in hand with him, for the glory and honor and happiness of humanity. To labor as hard, as truly, as honestly, as importantly as man; only not at the same work. Adam may fell the giant oak, for which Eve's hands are not strong enough; Eve's more delicate and pliant fingers may be better employed in offices for which his grasp is too rough, his touch not sufficiently sensitive. Each must be equally active, equally useful. But why should Eve try to snatch the hatchet? She may hack the oak, but she cannot fell it; she will only wound her hands, or leave them utterly hardened and unfit for the delicate work to which her utmost instinct leads.

This leads to another inquiry in our subject. What is woman's place? Has she any special sphere, differing from that of men, and which she alone can fill? I believe she has. I believe in the economy of nature there is a place for man, which man only is adapted to occupy; and I believe there is just as distinct a place for woman. These places can not be changed. Man may get out of his place, woman may get out of hers, but whenever this is the case confusion and disaster are the result.

But some will ask, is there not an equality between the sexes? To which one will answer no, and another yes, and both be right and both wrong. It depends upon what is meant by equality. If by it you mean that woman came from the same divine hand as man, that she has the same right to life, protection, and provision in infancy, to education, to the possession of freedom, to the pursuit of happiness, to the free exercise of her affections, to the disposal of her hand, to the protection of the laws, to the freedom of thought, of speech and of conscience, then I say there is equality. But if you mean by it that woman is to plunge into all the perilous enterprises and active warfare of human life; that she is to fell the forest, to navigate ships, to work mines, to make machinery; that she is to elbow her way among the crowds who are found in the marts of trade, or force her way to places of trust and power amid the dust and strife, the rudeness and the noise of the political arena; that she is to occupy the pulpit, the forum, or the Senate, that she is to wear the judicial ermine, or wield the sword amid the strife and carnage of actual battle; that she is to quarry stone or carry a hod, there I say no. There is no equality between the sexes in these senses.

Woman by nature is endowed with peculiar powers. We do not deem it necessary to claim for her the same mental qualities as men, as we do not the same physical. Nor do we deem it necessary to decide whether the mental qualities in which she evidently excels him, are more noble than those in which he may excel her. Beyond all question woman has stronger, deeper, purer affections than man. Woman's love, I conceive to be the most powerful principle in human nature. It is stronger than ambition, stronger than avarice, stronger than revenge.

"Mightier far
Than strength of nerve or sinew, or the sway
Of magic, potent over sun and stars,
Is *love*.
Tho' its favorite seat be feeble woman's breast."

And woman is more self-sacrificing than man; she has more fortitude; she is more patient in suffering; she is more cheerful and more hopeful; if she has less self-reliance she has more self-respect; if she has less physical she has more moral courage; if she has less powers to awe, she has more power to melt; if she has less enterprise she has more will; if she does not bind in chains, she binds with silken cords, stronger than cables of iron; if she does not reason as man, she reasons as well; if she does not rule as man she rules better; if she has not so strong a hold upon earth, she has a stronger hold upon heaven.

Woman was not made to rival man, but to perfect him. She was not made to strive against him, but to help him. She was not made to outshine him, but to shine with him. The words superior and inferior have no significance in this connection. In her own place woman has no rival; and in his place man has none. Made by the same hand they are in their sphere of equal excellence and glory. Both formed in the image of God; both formed for the glory of God; both rational, both immortal; both capable of knowing and enjoying God forever, and yet not both alike. A beautiful emblem of the relations existing between the sexes seems to me to be furnished by that arrangement among the distant stars which astronomers distinguish by the name of lunary systems. Two suns of equal magnitude but different colors are so related that they revolve around each other. The light of the one is white whilst that of the other is a delicate red or a pale blue. Now if any one chooses to discuss the relative merits of these orbs; that the one is more brilliant than the other; that the one is more beautiful than the other; that the rays of the one are more intense than the other; that the influence of the one is more important than the other; let them. It is enough for me to know that both are glorious suns; that both shine with an unborrowed light; that both send their rays to an infinite and equal distance through space; that they exert an equal influence upon each other; that they are essential to each other, and that if one or the other of these stars should forsake its place, the other would rush from its sphere, carrying dismay and disaster through the universe.

The domain of woman is home. She is the queen of the domestic circle. There her pure affections, her exquisite taste, her wise conservatism, her moulding, teaching, training power have full play. There, and there only, every specific quality she possesses—her patience, her fortitude, her tenderness, her vivacity, her rapidity of thought, her tenacity of memory, her brilliant imagination, her sound judgment, her delicate taste, her strong will, her appreciation of the beautiful, and her deep, disinterested, overmastering love—find their proper theater. Am I told that this is to contract the sphere of woman? Nay, the hearth is the throne of the world, and the presiding genius of the family controls the affairs of the race. Themistocles, the Athenian statesman, is reported to have said, "My son governs Greece." When asked for an explanation, for his son was well known not to be remarkable for force of character, he replied, "Athens controls Greece, I control Athens, my wife controls me and my son controls my wife." It can hardly be said of these words, "They have a plentiful lack of wit," but there is more than wit in them. Woman, through the family, influences the whole of society. If man instamps his image on the State, woman instamps hers on the man, so the world is often all what woman makes it. And when woman, by the touch of Jesus and the breath of the Holy Spirit, is made what she ought to be, then the race will be regenerated and "Paradise regained."

But I shall certainly be told some women have no home—"'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis, 'tis true." But why? No woman in America should be without a home. And I believe, as wife, or mother or sister or daughter, every American woman might have a home. It might not be palatial, it might not be luxurious, it might not be furnished with all the conveniences of modern art. It might be very humble, very plainly, very scantily furnished. There might even be much to be done in it, and fair hands might have more to do with dishes than diamonds, with patches than pianos; but "home is home, though it be ever so homely." And it was just in such houses as these that very many of the mighty men of the world have had their birth and up-bringing. Moses and David, and Paul and Augustine, and Calvin and Luther, and Wesley and Whitfield, and Washington and Lincoln and Stanton had just such a home. Ah! the great difficulty in our day and country is the vanity, the extravagance, and the wastefulness of our people. Children now must begin life where their parents leave off. There is no such thing now as love in a cottage. Many now are unwilling to have a home unless it can be a splendid home; many a young woman now, rather than live plainly, economically, thrust themselves into avocations for which they have no natural fitness, and in which they are sure to lose a part of their native modesty. Ah! yes, and worse than this, there are those who rather than not live in idleness and splendor will sell themselves to men whom they can neither love nor respect.

But some will ask, and perhaps ask with a little warmth, will you leave no place for the ancient Seminaries, and the ancient Amazons; no place for Joan of Arc and the Maid of Saragossa; no place for female professors and female merchants; no place for female sovereigns—the Catharines of Russia and the Catharines de Medici, the Marys and the Elizabeths, the Isabellas and Theresas; no place for the female politicians, the Mrs. Stantons and the Misses Anthony; and the female lecturers, the Misses Dickinson and the Misses Field, and the like? Yes, certainly! but as exceptions to the rule, and only exceptions. I am not here to censure any of my fair country women, or any women of any other country or time. But all the places I have mentioned, and many besides which might be mentioned, depend upon it, women can only occupy exceptionally. Should it become anything like general it would upheave the whole structure of society and lay it in recoverless ruin.

But may not women vote? No, unless, again, it be as an exception. But why? Because her very womanliness—some of her noblest attributes—incapacitate her. No well informed man will ever deny that woman have patriotism enough, and intelligence enough, and public-spirit enough, and virtue enough, and sound judgment enough to qualify her to vote. The majority of women in our country have all these in greater measure than the majority of men. But the heart of woman is so tender, and the love of woman is strong, and her womanly estimate of man is of such a nature, that she could, as I believe, seldom exercise the right of suffrage wisely. Her tenderness, her deep sympathy, her overmastering affection, her womanly sense of what constitutes manliness, would come in to cloud her mind, and misdirect her choice. Many a woman would cast her vote for a man because he was poor; or because he had a helpless family; or because he had been unfortunate. Her pity would control her. And would you have that compassion, in the breast of mother or wife, of sister or daughter less? And many a woman would cast her vote for a candidate because he was young and handsome; because of his manly look and manly bearing; because there was no gray in his beard and no wrinkle on his brow. And again, what true man would have this otherwise? Let me tell all the gray beards and bald heads here and elsewhere, there are times when we must stand aside, and think it no hardship if our fair young countrywomen look a little more tenderly upon young men than upon us. It is the most natural thing in the world, and it is right—it is a Divine arrangement, and the man or the woman who attempts to interfere with it makes a prodigious mistake. So far, then, from blaming a woman for this, I admire her for it. The very things which would mislead her at the polls are the things which make her a woman. They are among the very qualities which make her so attractive to men, and so admirably fit her to perform many of her most sacred and essential duties. I must pass on to consider

WOMAN'S WORK.

But has woman a work? Is that delicate form to bear burdens—those fair hands to toil? Must a woman sew and make bread, and be familiar with broom and duster? Is it not vulgar to work? Does not a woman lose caste who works? Can a lady visit the kitchen and stand over the ironing table? Can a lady be ministering to the sick and sit down among ignorant, perhaps dirty children to instruct them? can a lady labor to do away with caste and extravagance; can a lady work among the ignorant, the poor and the wicked, to fit them for heaven? Ridiculous! Is it not the province of a lady to do nothing; to live at her ease; to sleep late in the morning and most of the afternoon; is it not her province to wear splendid clothes and costly jewelry; is it not her privilege when she is not in bed to be in the street, and when she is not dressing herself to be showing her dress—in a word, whatever may be the chief end of man, is it not woman's chief end to make a display and to be amused? No! a thousand times no! Woman has a work—every woman has a work to perform for God and humanity, and the world will never go right till she does it. It is not man's work, but it is as important as man's; it is not man's work, but it is difficult as man's; it is not man's work, but it requires just as much ability, and just as much education, and just as much industry, and just as much persistency, and more patience, and more self-sacrifice, and more self-consecration, and more ardent love.

Woman's lot is cast in a world of sorrow and tears, and she is commissioned to alleviate those sorrows and dry up those tears. There is darkness, she is sent to dissipate it. Every path is planted with thorns; 'tis her work to pluck them up, and strew those paths with flowers. Here is discouragement and there despair, 'tis her work to lift up their victims and inspire them with hope and with courage. They are in the midst of a race, and a part of it, which sin has blighted, and upon which it has rolled burdens which are palsying it and crushing it, and God has qualified and commissioned them to lighten those burdens, and be angels of mercy to the sufferers in the midst of whom they dwell.

A beautiful writer has compared man to a majestic tree, and woman to a vine clinging lovingly to its trunk and branches, thus elevating herself and guarding against the anger of the tempest. But I think there is more beauty than fitness in the figure. There is something much more positive in woman than this would seem to imply. If we seek in this direction for a simile at all, we should rather say, woman is the sunshine and the gentle shower and the silent dew under whose quiet but powerful influence man's nature is developed, and that majesty and fruitfulness we so much admire are produced.

This influence is mainly exerted in the home circle. The home influence, where home is what it ought to be, and what God designed it should be, and what woman has the power to make it, is more powerful on husband, father, son and brother than any other influence whatever. It does more to soften, refine and elevate, more to make man something other than a mere man of the world, and a mere slave to business, and, if it be a Christian home, it does more to recommend Christ and his gospel, to those who are not his disciples, than any other mere human agency. And this attractiveness and blessed influence of home is the creation of woman—of the wife and mother, the daughter and sister. The great work of woman, so far as the present life is concerned, is to make home happy—to make it to every man who dwells in it the most attractive and lovely spot on earth, the very type and antepast of heaven.

Let no woman suppose that in assigning this work to woman, and attaching so much importance to it, I am circumscribing her influence and dooming her to an unworthy labor. A nobler task could not be set her. Angels might covet such employment. It will give ample scope to all her powers of heart and intellect; to all her attainments, however varied and profound; to all her energies and to all her industry. Let philosophers theorise, and politicians and statesmen boast as they may, the family, instituted as it is by God, is the fountain from which flow most of the streams that refresh and fertilize the world. Here those implements are made by which society is shaped. Here character is formed. Here the condition of future generations is determined. Here the weal or woe of nations is decided. It is not to your schools, your academies your colleges; it is not to your courts of justice and your halls of legislation; it is not to the quiet retreats of your authors and editors, but to the millions of families which constitute the nation, that you are to look to to elevate your country in the coming generations. If you except the church, there are more agencies at work around the hearth stone for good or ill than all other places put together. Only let the family be right, and all will be right in the land.

They, then, who are called upon to make the family what it ought to be, are not only called to an eminently honorable, but to the most important employment that can occupy the attention of any human creature.

This is woman's work. Home is her Eden, and she is to dress it and to keep it. Home is her palace, and she is to adorn it by her presence, and beautify it by her skill. Home is her kingdom, and she is to sway over it her mighty sceptre. Home is her college, in which she is to be President and professor. Home is her work-place, where she, with an infinite patience and an infinite skill, is to cut, and shape and polish and set jewels which shall blaze with immortal splendor in heaven. And angels, yea, and God himself, looks down with approbation when woman fills this sphere well.

Again, the purity of morals depends much upon women. They are to be the elevators, the purifiers of society. Unless woman does her work here and does it well, society will sink into vice and barbarism. "Whatever may be the customs and laws of a country, women always give tone to the morals. Whether slaves or free they reign, because their empire is that of the affections. They make men what they are. It seems as though nature had made man's intellect depend upon their dignity, as she has made his happiness depend on their virtue." It is a law of eternal justice, and one which all history proves that the morals of a nation can never be higher than they are in the hearts of the women of a nation. If she sinks, society sinks; if she rises, society rises. We mourn over the evils of intemperance, of profanity, of Sabbath desecration, of impurity, of dishonesty, of fraud and peculation, of unfaithfulness in high places—in State Legislatures and in National Legislature—and a thousand other evils, and well we may mourn. The Christian and the patriot look out upon the prospect with dismay. They tremble for the purity of morals and they tremble for the safety of their country. And whence is help to come? Under God, I believe it is to come from our countrywomen. They have the power to help in this emergency. God has given it to them, and they can make vice hide its head—they can scourge intemperance, impurity, dishonesty, profanity, and shameful and ruinous fraud out of society, and send them slinking and limping to the hell from which they came. But O, to do this, how they must work—how they must pray—how they must deny themselves—how they must lay aside their mere love of personal display—how they must study and practice economy—how they must spring up from their luxurious seats and high places, and go out of themselves and live and labor, and, if needs be die, for the good of humanity and the glory of God! It will be no child's play; it will be work, and such serious work as this world has scarcely yet beheld.

Once more, woman must reform religion. It needs reforming almost as much as it did in the days of Martin Luther and John Wesley. Not a reformation of doctrine, not a reformation of church polity. If it were these, man would be the proper instrument. But the reformation we now need is in the Christian life, in the depth and sincerity of our religion. The piety of the present day is very shallow. It lacks sincerity, it lacks earnestness; it does not sufficiently influence our life. It is rather man-pleasing than God-fearing. There is a world of spurious religion. There are multitudes who profess to be Christians, who are not Christians. There are multitudes who profess to be Christians, whose lives are not actuated by Christian principles.

There are multitudes who profess to be Christians, who, without any compunctions of conscience, or any rebuke from the church, indulge in malice, and envy, and evil speaking; yea, who violate the truth, oppress the poor, and practice dishonesty. The church has drifted far away towards the world—the church has become like the world. She has soiled her garments—she is not as pure as the spouse of Christ ought to be.

And now, the kind of reformation we need here is just that kind that woman is eminently fitted to accomplish. Her overmastering love; her strong will, her firm patience; her inflexible fortitude; her self-abnegation; her self-denial; her self-sacrifice, her undaunted moral courage; her strong faith; her buoyant hope; her eminent devotion, are the very qualities which are needed to effect this reformation. Only let Christian women be convinced that the cause of Christ demands that they should be more simple in their dress, more simple in their style of living, more economical in their habits, more separated from the world of fashion, more frequent and fervent in their prayers, and more liberal in their benefactions, and they will commence the reformation among themselves, and rest not till it becomes universal.

Are you incredulous? Do you think my admiration of the sex, and my dream of their capabilities have warped my judgment? Nay! Sister a moment! Once upon a time a number of provinces rebelled against a mild and just government. Some of the leaders, intoxicated with pride, others, carried away by an insane ambition, and others still, filled with a devilish malignity plunged heartily into the bad cause. Many of the men took up arms as a holiday sport, others were compelled to do so against both their judgment and their conscience. But the woman, especially the educated woman, almost without an exception, threw themselves into it with all their souls. They gladly gave their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers to the toils and dangers of the war, and they utterly spurned and drove from their presence with unutterable contempt their lovers if they refused to go. They parted with their property, they stripped off their jewels to buy powder and ball, they wore the plainest clothing, they lived on the coarsest and scantiest fare; hands that had been unused to toil learned a thousand crafts to help on the cause. They worked in the kitchen and they worked at the loom. They worked in field and camp and hospital. They exposed themselves to sickness and to death, and multitudes of them suffered as no women have suffered in modern times. And they did it willingly, gladly, without a thought of self, for weary years of carnage and blood, of want and starvation.

Now think that these women would do more for a bad cause than other women will do for a good one? Think you that these Southern women would do for their Confederacy what Christian women will refuse to do for Christ? I do not believe it. The time will come when all the sacrifices which were made by the misguided but brave women of the South for their "Lost Cause" will be as nothing to what women, both North and South, will do for the cause of God and a suffering world. But O, what culture is needed for this—what culture of intellect and what culture of heart! May the time come apace when our fair country-women will be prepared to enter fully upon their blessed work.

I proceed to the final point in this discussion. What is woman's destiny? Has she even in Christian lands reached the elevation of which she is capable and to which she is destined? I think not. I think woman is destined to play a far more important part in the recovery of our race, and in bringing about the millennium than she has yet done, and then I think she is destined to occupy the highest place in heaven. The most useful place here—the most glorious place there. This may be a fancy. If it is, it is, at least, a harmless fancy. Time will not allow me to give my thoughts in detail, permit me, therefore, to give their outline, simply because it is a shorter method, at this late hour, in an allegory.

One stormy night a voyager was wrecked and cast on to what proved to be a great island. As the day broke he saw at his feet a dark river, beyond which lay a land of surpassing beauty. The shores were dressed in living green, the rocks glowed like gems, and the waters sparkled like liquid crystal. A light surpassing that of many suns; yet undazzling, flooded the beautiful country. Far from the shore was seen a great city. Its walls were built of jewels, and as the great gates stood ajar, he saw the streets were paved with shining ones who wore crowns, and waved palms of victory. In the center of the city was a saphire throne spruked by an arch of emerald, and around it were gathered innumerable harpers, whose ravishing strains floated these gates of pearl, and reached the distant shore of the island. The wrecked man wished to cross to this shining shore, but the river was unbridged. It was not till then that he learned with what desolation he was surrounded. Wretchedness was on every hand. Men were bent beneath heavy burdens, women were in tears, children were sick and dying. The soil was genial and reluctantly yielded a scanty subsistence to painful toil. Great deserts spread out in many directions, and rocky and treeless mountains lifted their heads towards the leaden sky. Saddened by the sight he covered his face with hands and wondered and wept.

Whilst thus engaged he was touched by a gentle hand, and looking up beheld what at first he thought was one of the shining ones from the opposite shore, but she spake to him with the voice of a woman. She said the touch of Jesus has healed me, and the breath of the Holy Spirit has put a divine life within me, and I have come to work—though not alone—among the wretched.

She passed on and darkness fled before her. Where she trod bright flowers grew, and luscious fruits. She touched a rock and sweet waters like a river gushed from it. She passed over a desert and it blossomed like a rose. She lifted her hands above rocky ravines and they waved with golden grain, and as she approached the habitations of the people burdens rolled from bended shoulders, tears gave place to smiles, health to sickness, and comfort, wealth and elegance to squalor and woe. She passed through the land and it was transformed, it became almost as bright as that beyond the river. Just where her work was done was seen a golden bridge, so bright that the eye could scarce behold it, and so airy that it would seem that the tread of an angel would bend it, stretching from the island to the bright shore beyond. She crossed it, and the shining ones gathered around her, and with hosannas and waving palms they bore her away to the foot of the throne, and he saw that her place was nearer to the King of the city than others, and one told him it was because she had been "Last at His cross and earliest at His grave;" because she had sat at his feet as the most docile of learners; because she had washed his feet with her tears, had worshiped most devoutly at His alter; and had with the most ardent love, and the largest self-sacrifice worked in His cause.

Do not deem me extravagant. I religiously believe that when woman is instructed as she shall be, and when she is sanctified as she shall be, she will work with an ardor of love, and a sublime self-sacrifice for Christ and the wretched, which man cannot equal because it is beyond the reach of his natural endowments.

Much is to be done before this sublime elevation is reached, but it will be reached.

In the women who clustered about the cross on which the Savior died, and who, amid the darkness and loneliness of the resurrection morning, sought the sepulchre, I see a love, and a courage, and a liberality, and an unalterable purpose, which, when they take possession of the heart of the sex, will do all I have imagined, and more.

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* Pro Aris et Focis, p. 19 and seq.

MENTAL CULTURE.

Address Before the Irving and Philomathean Societies of the Western University, on Tuesday Evening, June 14th, by Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers and in commending to their special attention the above address, nearly in full, only regretting that the pressure upon our space has necessitated the slightest abridgement.

After a brief introduction, gracefully accounting for the choice of theme, and after a few eloquent thoughts upon the transcendent value to man of the gift of intellect, Dr. Howard entered thus upon his subject proper:

The mind is capable of vast degrees, perhaps of indefinite improvement. Certainly there is a difference in the natural capacities of men. Some minds are susceptible of a higher degree of cultivation than others. Minds are like soils. Some are rugged and rocky, like the beautiful and healthy hills around our own home; some are like the deep, rich alluvium along the margin of our western rivers; whilst others are like the desert, where barrenness holds unquestioned sway. But all may be improved, not excepting the last. An intelligent, resolute and persevering mental husbandry will produce the most astonishing results. Some, whom fond parents have mourned over as dull, and impatient teachers have upbraided as incurably stupid, have made attainments which have secured for them an honorable fame. Others from the lowest depths of poverty, and in the face of almost insuperable difficulties, have inscribed their names on the memory of all generations. And advancement is possible in every case. They say not that every one may become great and fill the world with his fame. It was not designed that every one should walk the heavens like Newton; or sweep the heart-strings like Milton, or thread the mazes of metaphysics with the skill of Descartes, and Locke and Hamilton. But it was designed that every one should make valuable and constant additions to his stock of knowledge, and elevate himself to the position of a useful, which is far more desirable than that of a brilliant man. And as this capacity for advancement is without an exception, so, so far as we know, it is without limit. To the progress of every earthly thing there is a bound, except that of the human mind. The infant becomes a man, and that is the limit of his physical development. The acorn becomes a tree, the blossom matures into fruit, and so of all things else; the advance to what we call maturity, and then decline. Not so the mind. It can never culminate. It ascends forever. It is ever spreading a stronger wing, and essaying a bolder flight. And its attempts are successful. Alas! the flight is not always upward; the advance is not always along the right path. But still there is progress. It is impossible for the human mind to "continue in one stay." True, there is a period in life when it appears to stagger, to go backwards, to lose what had been gained, and to travel down towards the feebleness of a second infancy. But this is not mental decay though thus we style it. The mind itself, beyond all controversy, is as clear and sound as ever. It is only the medium through which it has been accustomed to act, that is wearing out. The mind, when at length, released from this bondage, will be found to be in possession of all its original powers, and then its flight shall be upward forever.

But not only is the mind capable of culture, it needs culture. There may be some who obtain knowledge by intuition. I have heard of such. They are born poets, painters, statesmen, scholars. They attain eminence without effort. They comprehend at a glance what other have to pour over for weary days. They reach at a leap what others attain only by vulgar and toilsome climbing. They laugh at labor and ridicule the dolt who can only learn by study. I have *heard* of such, I say, but I have only *heard* of them. Such persons have never crossed my path, nor have I ever read an authentic account of them. But, nevertheless, I am assured they exist, and some persistent seekers after prodigies have found them in Thespian societies, and even, at times, on the lowest forms of academies and colleges. They are a peculiar race, and so eminent for conceit and affectation, indolence and shallowness, that no one, except equally shallow mammas, wants them for friend, pupil or companion. All the really useful and really great men of every age and every country have become such by determined, systematic and persevering mental culture. The world would never have heard of Demosthenes, the greatest of uninspired orators, had he not first studied in the schools of Isæus, Isocrates and Plato, and afterwards overcame the most serious obstacles to eminence in his art by declaiming on the beach, at Phalerum, to the waves as they swept along the shore; by shutting himself up for months in a subterranean cell; by suspending a sword over his shoulder to cure himself of an awkward shrug; by practising before a mirror to acquire dignity of manners, and by copying the History of Thucydides eight times to form his style. It was only after such culture as this that he composed those masterly orations "to which posterity has assigned the first rank as models of eloquence." You never would have heard of Virgil, the first of Latin poets, had he not been prepared to write his great epic, by careful early training, by travel, by systematic and thorough study of preceding poets, and after all by spending days over a hemistich, and nearly a dozen years over the Æneid. Newton was enabled to point his astonished countrymen to the subtle agent which holds the worlds in their orbits; Milton to enshrine his noble thoughts in immortal lines; Bacon to expose a venerable system of error and teach the world the direct path into the temple of truth only after years of Herculean labor.

Washington and his immortal coadjutors, in the realm of politics; Harvey, Davy and Franklin in the realm of science; Calvin, Knox and Edwards in the realm of morals and religion have laid the world under infinite obligations. But these precious fruits were not produced without the most careful, laborious, and protracted culture. And what is true in these cases, is true in every case. I care not how gifted a young man is, if he do not put himself under a rational and rigid mental discipline, he will accomplish but little. His faculties will, to a great degree, lie dormant. He may be a giant but he will be chained. His mind may be a sun, which under favorable circumstance, would flood the world with light, but it is eclipsed. His mind bears just the relation to one which has been carefully disciplined, that the unhewn block of marble bears to the statue.

But what are the means and what the advantages of mental culture?

As to the means there must be in the very outset a just appreciation of the value of knowledge. The first step in the right direction here—the very first attainment to be made in this noble pursuit—is a clear, and deep conviction, that "it is not good for the soul to be without knowledge." "Wisdom" in a lower sense than that in which it was used by the uninspired writers "is better than rubies." No earthly possession is to be compared with a well balanced and richly furnished mind. This gives a man a wider influence, secures to him a greater degree of respect, and brings him into the possession of a purer and loftier happiness than anything else can, religion alone excepted. Knowledge is power. By it, in the widest sense, it is that Senats are swayed; that the circle of science is enlarged; that all those interests, which make individuals comfortable, and nations great and prosperous, are promoted. It is knowledge, other things being equal, more than anything else, which gives one man superiority over another. And what is thus true of individuals is true of nations. The most enlightened are the most powerful. There are no two nations so richly endowed with practical knowledge as Great Britain and the United States, and there are none which wield so much power. By their arts, literature, laws, language and religion, they are doing more this moment to change the face of the world than any other two nations in existence.

Now, young gentlemen, if you will be incited to attain knowledge you must contemplate its excellencies and endeavor to have your minds imbued with a just sense of its value. Gaze upon the sober but majestic face of Knowledge until you become enamored of her. Labor to establish in your minds an inextinguishable thirst for knowledge. If you cannot see such excellence in her at first as to lead you to love her, and to pursue her in the face of every difficulty, let me advise you to do what an eloquent writer advises young artists to do in regard to the celebrated statue Apollo Belvidere: "Go and study it, and if you see no great beauty in it to captivate you, go again. And if you still discern none, go again and again. Go until you feel it, for be assured it is there."

The reverend orator then urged the power of motive to be found in a high appreciation of knowledge, presenting earnest counsel with reference to the value to be set upon it, and the struggles for it that find a full compensation in its attainment, adding words of encouragement to those who have to labor harder than their fellows to meet their daily assessments of duty.

But I pass to the consideration of more positive means of mental culture. I here say but little of the necessity of your giving the closest and most conscientious attention to your college studies. It is so plain that a young man who slights these is ignorant of the very elements of mental culture, that I should regard it as a reflection on your intelligence to dwell at much length in urging you to fidelity here. You should not lose a day, nor a recitation. You are here laying the foundations of mental culture, and they should be laid broad and deep. Let nothing be slighted; let nothing be omitted; let nothing be imperfectly learned. Let no student read a line, you do not read; let no one master a proposition, you do not master; let no one acquire knowledge of a principle in physics, you do not acquire a knowledge of.

But besides your regular studies make yourselves acquainted with a limited number of books. By means of books we hold converse with the gifted minds of our own and other ages. Here are garnered their noble thoughts; their sublime speculations; their wise counsels. Here are recorded the grand discoveries in science, and the instructive events in the world's history. "God be thanked", exclaimed one, "for books. They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levellers. They give to all who will faithfully use them the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am; no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling; if the Sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof; if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakspeare to open to me the words of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for the want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man though excluded from the best society in the place where I live."—Channing. But to derive real advantage from books, we must select proper ones. All are not of this character. Some are useless; some pernicious. The land is flooded with books the perusal of which will only enervate the mind and pollute the heart. Licentious authors and mercenary publishers are exerting themselves but too successfully to arrest all progress in the minds of many, and innoculate them with mental leprosy. Error of every kind and vice without a veil go forth in the penny paper, the shilling pamphlet, and the costly volume, on their mission of intellectual and moral death. Unless you wish to enfeeble and impoverish your mind, to make it the receptacle of everything that is low and vile, to fill it with wrong views of life and duty; to deceive and rob yourself; to pass through life without a character and without intelligence, and at last to die "with a lie in your right hand;" you must avoid such literature. It is as fatal to all mental and moral health as poison is to physical.

But there is a class of books with which it is most wholesome to be familiar. They are full of truth and wisdom. They are not urns in which the ashes, but vases in which the living thoughts of the great and good are preserved. We cannot commune with them without becoming wiser and better. They elevate; they assimilate those who wisely use them to the master spirits whose grand thoughts are breathed through their pages. Good books are various. Some impart strength, others beauty; some enrich, others stimulate the mind; some exercise the reason, others the imagination. The young man whose commerce with books is designed to promote mental culture, will choose those which compel him to think. He is not discouraged by their dryness nor appalled, because to comprehend them demands time and labor. Jewels are not found without diving and digging; gold is procured in the largest quantities from the hardest rocks. Some books will require hours to a page, and half a year to master the volume, though of moderate size. But they are well worth the time and the toil. The student will rise from such a study far more benefitted than if he had read a whole library of some books which might be named. The very effort to comprehend a difficult paragraph increases the mental powers, for it is with the mind as with the body, the more you exercise it the more robust and vigorous you make it. Let the young student then hurl all this namby-pamby literature, so often and so impudently thrust upon him, and which is destitute alike of wit, sense and morals, into the flames, and betake himself to those noble works which have stood the test of time, and in every line of which truth and wisdom are enshrined, and he will soon reap a harvest valuable beyond all computation. The young man who masters Butler's Analogy of Religion or Paley's Natural Theology, or McCosh's Intuitions of the Mind, or any one of a score of such books will perform for himself an incalculable mental service. Such books discipline the mind. They teach the student to think, to think closely, continuously, rightly, and this is the very ground work of mental culture. But the mind needs to be furnished as well as disciplined. To accomplish this, works of history, biography, travels, science and art are to be studied. And to these must be added poetry. But let it be *poetry*, not the stuff that often impudently steals its name. By the multiplication of books, which is one of the distinguishing features of this age, every one now has access to the richest treasures of English literature. Your selections, therefore, may be of the very choicest. Let them be. Why should any man live on husks, when he can have the finest of the wheat? Why should any one drink from a stagnant pool when the sparkling spring is gushing from the rock at his feet? Ah! let no one who has access to Milton, Young and Cowper, to Longfellow, Bryant and Whittier, turn to the misanthropic Byron, or the atheistic Shelley, or the host of vapid and stupid scribblers, who are called poets only by a criminal abuse of language. No one can read everything, therefore confine yourselves to what is good and great; spend your time on that alone which will give strength, affluence and polish to the mind. If there is not so much amusement in this course, there will be more profit. "The food," we are told, "upon which the swan feeds, and which makes her so beautiful, so strong and so long lived, grows deep down in the clear running river, and she works hard to wrench it from its moorings among the stones." So the young student, if he would have a mind of which the vigor and gracefulness of the swan is an emblem, must toil for mental food.

I should do great injustice, both to my audience and my theme, if I, in this connection, should fail to mention one book by way of eminence, a careful study of which is, beyond all controversy, the most effectual means of mental culture. I mean, of course, the Word of God. "Whilst the Bible is the only book for the heart, it is the best book for the intellect. There is no volume in the world so adapted to interest, excite and test the mind as this. It is altogether impossible for any one to be brought into contact with its history, and poetry, and prophesy; with its sublime and far-reaching truths; with its profound doctrines, its inspiring promises and its fearful denunciations of all that is vile and wicked, without having his intellect stirred to its lowest depths. It may be aroused to opposition, aroused to hatred—to hatred to its mission, its teachings, its power, its author, but still aroused. Scarcely anything more satisfactorily proves the power of the Bible than the opposition which it has encountered. Many, alas! of the most gifted minds of the world have bent all their might against it. They have written tomes, encyclopedias, libraries to disprove its divine origin, and plied the minds of the people with the most powerful and fascinating eloquence in their efforts to cover it with contempt. Now were ever such efforts made to destroy an imbecile and harmless enemy? Have the sacred books of the Mohammedans, the Hindus or the Chinese encountered such opposition? No. And the reason is plain. They have no such power to move and mould the world, and therefore are not dreaded.

But there are other evidences of the power of the Bible on the human intellect, and such as are far more pleasant to contemplate. Look what it has done for nations. Where the Bible is most reverenced, most used and best understood, there the people are advanced to the highest degree and national purity. You may take any nation of the world and apply this test, and if you find one where it fails we will give up the argument. Look, for example, at Scotland. Where in Europe will you find a people so intelligent, clear-headed, and acute? Her peasantry are the best informed in the Old World. And there are no profounder thinkers or more polished writers than she furnishes. When you find an abler metaphysician than Hamilton, or a sweeter poet than Burns, or a more gifted writer of fiction than Scott, or a more brilliant essayist than Wilson, or a more eloquent preacher than Chalmers, we should be obliged if you would communicate the information to us. Now, how are we to account for this general and generous culture, unless it be owing to the fact that for ages the minds of her people have been brought into closest contact with the elevating and invigorating truths of God's Word?

Look again, at England. For laws, literature and religion, for arts, manufactures and science, she is unrivalled. She is the first commercial and manufacturing nation of the world. She is mistress of the seas, and her capital is the money emporium of the earth. Why has she outstripped France, Spain, Italy? I think it will be hard to tell, unless you trace it to the fact that the Bible is as free as the air, and as abundant as the sparkling waters that flow from the springs of the sea-girt isle. And does any one marvel that the Bible has this power to arouse, enlarge, invigorate, furnish, refine the mind? Is it any wonder that the entering in of this word has shed light upon the understanding of the individual, and lifted whole nations to intelligence and power? If there be any astonishment here, it must banish when it is remembered that the Bible, as one of the profoundest thinkers of any age has admirably said, "has God for its author, truth, without any mixture of error, for its matter and salvation for its end." God has breathed wisdom and truth and majesty and power into every line, and so sure as any mind comes in contact with it he will feel its wholesome and vigorous stimulus.

But here I may be asked, inasmuch as this mental culture is a work of no little difficulty, requiring much time and self-denial, are the advantages to be derived from it of sufficient value to encourage men to undertake it? You shall judge for yourselves. Consider these advantages as they relate to the individual man. These are so manifest that it seems like a waste of time to dwell upon them. That the man whose mind is well disciplined and stored with useful knowledge has sources of happiness, means of success and power, and of protection against trials that others do not enjoy is obvious to the most careless observer. It is impossible in the brief space here allowed to dwell upon all these.

We shall, therefore, select the increased means of happiness mental culture affords, to illustrate the point under consideration. All are in search of happiness. God has planted in the human breast a desire for it. Not more natural is it for the weary traveler to seek the grateful shelter of the rock, or the hunted hart to seek the cooling brook, than for men to seek happiness. And very various are the avenues in which this good is sought. Some seek it in gold, some in glory, some in sensual pleasures, some in splendid attire, some in the gratification of the palate, some in the society of family and friends, some few in literature and philosophy, and a still fewer number in God.

Now of all the sources of happiness, those afforded by religion are the sweetest, the purest and the most exalted. God has so constituted men that he alone can fully satisfy the desires of their souls. No matter what else man has, without God his soul is an orphan and a mendicant. But next to these spiritual pleasures, and not distantly allied to them are those which flow from the culture of the intellect. The man who derives his chief pleasure from eating and dress; from accumulating money or receiving the hollow-hearted pleasures of the world; from grovelling pursuits or sensual gratification degrades himself—makes himself something less than a man; but he who derives his enjoyment from the cultivation of his mental powers—who draws the waters with which he slakes his thirst, from the deep, clear, cool wells within his own nature, honors himself and rises to the dignity of a true *man*.

To the cultivated mind all nature teems with bliss, as with beauty. As the devout man reads sermons in stars and stones and running brooks, so the intellectual man finds in everything a spring of happiness. Of the innumerable sources of pleasure thus opened to the man of culture, I will mention but *one* for the purpose of showing the personal advantages of the training here recommended. I mean the pleasure derived from a sense of the beautiful in nature and art. "In looking at our nature," says an eloquent author, "we discover among its admirable endowments the sense or perception of beauty. We see the germ of this in every human being, and there is no power which admits greater cultivation; and why should it not be cherished in all? It deserves remark that the provision for this principle is infinite in the universe.

There is but a very minute portion of creation which we can turn into food and clothes or gratification for the body; but the whole creation may be used to minister to the sense of beauty. Beauty is an all pervading presence. It unfolds in the numberless flowers of the spring. It waves in the branches of the trees and the green blades of grass. It haunts the depths of the earth and sea, and gleams out in the hues of the shell and the precious stone. And not only these minute objects, but the ocean, the mountains, the clouds, the heavens, the stars, the rising and setting sun, all overflow with beauty. The universe is its temple; and those men who are alive to it cannot lift their eyes without feeling themselves encompassed with it on every side. Now this beauty is so precious, the enjoyment it gives so refined and pure, and so congenial with our tenderest and noblest feelings that it is painful to think of the multitude of men, as living in the midst of it, and living almost as blind to it as if, instead of this fair earth and beautiful sky, they were tenants of a dungeon. Suppose that I were to visit a cottage, and to see its walls lined with the choicest pictures of Raphael, and every spare nook filled with statues of the most exquisite workmanship, and that I were to learn that neither man, woman, nor child ever cast an eye at these miracles of art, how should I feel their privation? How should I want to open their eyes and to help them to comprehend and feel the loveliness and grandeur which in vain courted their notice? But every husbandman is living in sight of a divine artist; and how much would his existence be elevated could he see the glory which shines forth in these forms, hues, proportions and moral expression? I have spoken only of the beauty of nature, but how much of this mysterious charm is found in the elegant arts, and especially in literature? The best books have most beauty. The greatest truths are wronged if not linked with beauty, and they win their way most surely and deeply into the soul when arrayed in this, their natural and fit attire."—Channing.

Now, the man who has cultivated this perception of the beautiful cannot open his eyes; cannot walk forth where his ears will be greeted with sweet harmonies, without securing the highest enjoyment. The uncultivated man will move among these wonders of nature and art as a blind man would move through a gallery of pictures or a hall of statuary, whilst the man of cultivated mind and taste finds in their symetric forms, their brilliant colors, and their complete adaptation to their several ends, the means of pure and constant pleasure.

There is but one other particular showing the advantages of the culture we plead for, to which we now have time to refer. I mean as to its influence upon the destiny of our country. It must be plain to every one, indeed it is admitted by every thoughtful person, that the youths of this nation must be well educated, or our noble institutions must suffer; yea they must perish. Sound education is just as necessary for the prosperity of this people; yea, just as necessary for the preservation of our present institutions in their present form, as pure air is necessary to sound health.

Enlarging upon this topic, Dr. Howard referred to the problems, social and governmental, that the nations of the earth were waiting to see us solve, and the weight of responsibility that is thus thrown upon us. He proceeded:

The higher the tide of intellectual culture rises, the more successful shall we be. Much as I love my country, I do not esteem her perfect. She may improve—must—shall. And knowledge—always understanding that a pure morality and a pure religion occupy their appropriate place—shall be the instrumentality. Knowledge is the life's blood of a republic. As knowledge advances errors are discovered and rectified, laws are rendered more perfect, the people become more homogeneous and therefore more harmonious. As knowledge increases the nation advances to a higher place and exhibits to the world a nobler and a safer example.

To me, my young friends, it is perfectly clear that if our country ever accomplishes what we all hope it will, what we are all assured it is capable of accomplishing; if our varied population becomes one homogeneous mass actuated by the same grand principles and aiming at the same noble ends; if our laws, now so equitable, become even more perfect; if we are to send out a benign influence to the remotest corners of the world; if we are to be the great instrument, by the resistless force of an overmastering example to cast down thrones and strike the manacles from the hands of long enslaved nations, and to say to mind, and opinion, and the press, and speech, and conscience all over the earth, *go free*, it will be owing in no small degree to the proper and the high mental culture secured by such as those whom it is now privilege to address. O, if I had a voice that would reach every ear in my country and a power of persuasion that would move every one to prompt and unwearying activity in this matter, then would I say, whatever may have been your past disadvantages or your present hindrances, now commit yourselves with a most determined purpose to the cultivation of your minds. Your own happiness; your country's prosperity; the world's deliverance demand it. To remain where you are is both shameful and criminal. Let past slothfulness suffice. Let past attainments encourage you to aim higher. Let the nobleness of your mind impel you to its improvement. You are too strong to be defeated, too noble to be crushed. Refuse to live longer merely to work, and eat and sleep. Brutes can do these things, but you are men. Act the part of men. Brace yourselves to breast opposition. Prepare yourselves to endure toil. Resolve to rise. You can, if you will. Nothing can hinder the success of him who determines to succeed. Do not waste your time by wishing, but go earnestly to work, and work on. Let nothing discourage you. If you have but little time, improve that little. If you have no books, borrow them. If you have no instructor, instruct yourself. If your early education has been defective, repair the defect. Let not a coward heart, or a love of ease rob you. Labor faithfully, labor fearlessly, and look to God who giveth wisdom and upbraideth not, "and you shall reap a harvest more valuable than gold or jewels." "Take fast hold of instruction; let her not go; keep her, for she is thy life."

THE STATE TREASURY.

Mr. Mackey's "Superb Management of our Finances."

[From the Lancaster Express.]

Upon the retirement of Mr. Mackey from the State Treasury, on the second of May last, the organs of the Ring in whose interest he had been managing the public finances, boasted that "the balance on hand is now $1,762,000 against $888,000 one year ago, and not less than $600,000 in round numbers of our State debt has been paid off." That this greatly increased "unexpended balance" should be claimed as an evidence of the financial ability of Mr. Mackey, as compared with the administration of his predecessor, in the light of the developments of last winter, is indeed remarkable; and it aptly illustrates to what desperate expedients politicians in desperate straits will resort. We propose to show that the existence of this large balance at the time Mr. Mackey retired from office, is the clearest possible evidence that he did not manage the finances in the best interests of the State, and that the credit claimed for him in anticipating the payment of a portion of the State debt, belongs exclusively to another—Mr. Mackey having resisted that policy in the most strenuous manner until forced into it by a pressure he and his friends thought unwise longer to resist.

First, as to how this large "unexpended balance" came to be on hand. It should be remembered that the more promptly the public funds are used in liquidating the State debt, the greater advantages result to the taxpayers; and that the larger the balance kept on hand, through the opposite policy, the greater the profits which inure to the Treasurer by loaning out this balance and unlawfully receiving the interest thereon; Now, let us compare the administrations of General Irwin and Mr. Mackey in their practical bearings upon the reduction of the State debt, as it affected their respective "unexpended balances."

The following exhibit shows the amount of the public loans redeemed during their respective administrations of one year:

LOAN REDEEMED.

BY IRWIN.		BY MACKEY.	
May 1868	$352,066 00	May 1869	$3,836 90
June 1868	83,031 14	June 1869	1,000 00
July 1868	679 030 19	July 1869	104,043 36
August 1868	254,427 85	August 1869	
September 1868	65,109 36	September 1869	2,625 00
October 1868	12,817 46	October 1869	89,399 92
November 1868	58,961 41	November 1869	70,612 72
December 1868	11,000 00	December 1869	18,225 00
January 1869	10,300 06	January 1870	104,336 16
February 1869	59,793 53	February 1870	29,113 79
March 1869	508 66	March 1870	13,630 00
April 1869	39,672 66	April 1870	6,350 00
Total	$1,597,511 60	Total	$443,102 85

It will be seen that of these outstanding loans, Gen. Irwin redeemed $1,152 408 75 more than was redeemed by Mr Mackey. During the same period Irwin redeemed of the overdue loans provided for by the issue of the 23,000,000 loan (negotiated during Kemble's administration,) $781,692 07, while Mackey redeemed only $70,337 57, showing a difference in favor of Irwin of $711,284 50. It is but just to remark that for the payment of this overdue loan no special credit can be claimed as, unlike the outstanding loans in the preceding statement, it was not a voluntary matter, but being overdue, the bonds had to be paid when presented.

During the same periods there was redeemed of Relief notes, $222 by Irwin, and $8 by Mackey. Their respective accounts therefore stood as follows:

	Irwin, 1868-69.
Outstanding loans redeemed	$1,597,511 60
Overdue loans redeemed	781,692 07
Relief notes redeemed	222 00
	$2,379,335 67
	Mackey, 1869-70.
Outstanding loans redeemed	$443,102 85
Overdue loans redeemed	70,337 57
Relief notes redeemed	8 00
	$513,448 42
Difference in favor of Irwin	$1,865,887 25

The following exhibit also shows to what extent the "unexpended balance" diminished under Gen. Irwin's administration and increased under that of Mr. Mackey:

Amount received by Irwin, May, 1868	$2,641,231 35
Amount turned over to Mackey, May, 1869	1,135,194 92
Decrease under Irwin	$1,506,036 43
Amount received by Mackey, May, 1869	$1,135,194 92
Amount turned over to Irwin, May, 1870	2,137,461 35
Increase under Mackey	$1,002,266 43

In the amount of $2,137,461 35 turned over by Mackey to Irwin was included $337,000 in bonds redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, April 28, 1870, under Senator Billingfelt's provision in the bill regulating the Treasury and Sinking Fund. This was done on the first day of Mr. Mackey's term, and with $300,000 of the same five per cent. loan paid off in October last, makes up the $600,000 of "the State debt paid off," for which the organs of the Treasury ring claim so much credit in Mr. Mackey's behalf. And this brings us to the consideration of our second point in the policy of this wonderful financier.

That the credit of this anticipation of the payment of $600,000 of the five per cent. loan falling due on the first of July next, is entirely due to Senator Billingfelt, and not to Mr. Mackey, will be clear from the following plain facts. On the 24 of April, 1869, when the appropriation bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Billingfelt offered the following amendment:

"And that immediately after the passage of this act, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and are hereby required to anticipate the payment of at least one-half of the five per cent. loan due on the first day of July, 1870, the amount of the total of which is $1,643,129 29, in accordance with the provisions of the sixth section of an act to establish a Sinking Fund for the payment of the public debt."

This amendment was opposed by the Treasury Ring, but passed the Senate by a vote of 19 to 9. Mr. Mackey and his friends succeeded, however, in having it killed in the Conference Committee, and from that day the Treasury Ring swore hostility to Mr. Billingfelt, and avowed that he should be defeated at any cost, a threat which, as is well known, the Ring, through their adherents in this county, did their worst to accomplish. And so far from Mr. Mackey being in favor of this policy for which so much credit is now claimed, he declared in the month of July following, that if he would attempt to carry out the provisions of the Billingfelt amendment, it "*would send him to the lunatic asylum!*"—the plain meaning of which was that the "unexpended balance," as we showed in our article on the "vault account" the other day, *was then otherwise employed*, being loaned for individual profit, and could not be made available for the benefit of the depleted Sinking Fund! It was only after Mr. Mackey became alarmed about his re-election, and his friends saw the necessity of making a desperate attempt to manipulate public opinion, that he changed his financial tactics. Hence we find that in August last, just in time to influence the primary elections, Mr. Mackey's central organ made the following flourish:

"After carefully considering the condition of the finances, Mr. Mackey was convinced that a large reduction of the State debt might be accomplished *without a new loan for that purpose*; and he then determined to do what has not before been attempted in our State, namely: to begin the reduction of the bonded debt with the surplus revenues. To this end he called a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and, with an available surplus of $1,296,856 58, proposed to call in the whole of the five per cent. loan due July 1, 1870, amounting to $1,612,000, and to pay it on presentation with interest to date, with notice that interest will cease on July 1, 1870."

Here we have "great expectations" suddenly raised in the public mind; but how meagerly were they realized let the sequel show. It was not until in October that $300,000 of this promise was redeemed, and this was all until the Legislature finally enacted the Billingfelt amendment into a law, and even then this "great financier" put off all further redemption of the loan until the very last day of his official career, the manifest object being not so much to save the interest to the State as to deprive his successor of the credit, in part, of executing a measure which originated with his friends and encountered the bitterest of opposition from the Treasury ring. And that is what the Beaver *Radical* and other organs of the Treasury roosters delight to call "superb management of our finances!"

Party Reform.

[From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

A "call" is in circulation urging upon the Republican party in the county a reform of the party organization. The proposition is not to disband the party, but to change the mode of making nominations. It is charged that the Republican Executive Committee are unwilling to trust nominations to be passed upon by the people, and as a remedy it is urged that the Republicans of the county call a committee of their own to meet in this city on the 9th of July and nominate a Congressional, Legislative and county ticket. This move seems to be somewhat of similar character to that which succeeded in Chicago and which met the support of every Republican journal in that city but the *Post*. If the movement is sincerely and substantially supported by the disinterested members of the party who have no axes to grind and who do not think parties ought to be run by a small caucus of office-seeking politicians, it ought to stand a fine show of success. Party allegiance is not stronger here than in Cook county, Illinois, and if a similar movement triumphed there, it would seem that it would win here. In a few days it will be better known what support this professed sted towards reform commands.

LEISURE LETTERS FROM THE WEST.

Northern Missouri—Missouri Valley—Kansas City—Leavenworth—A Prairie Home in Kansas—Lincoln—Pioneering—A Horseman Overhead.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

There is much to attract emigration to Missouri—her great rivers, her lines of railway, her fertile prairies, her abundant mineral resources, her timbered valleys, and her congenial climate. Missouri is in a healthful latitude, neither too sultry nor too frosty, and, in many respects, is superior to famous Illinois, whose prairies are monotonous and wearying in their flatness. The eye desires the relief of undulating valley and hill, even if the soil should have less depth. But the Missouri land is rich in quality, with strength for full crops for generations to come. The North Missouri Railroad leads through the more elevated and handsome portions of the State, with branches extending to the heart of Iowa, and to the verge of Kansas on the Missouri river.

The scenery along the valley of the Missouri from Kansas City to Omaha is varied and interesting. The river, is known as the "Big Muddy"—the Indian signification of the word—but its very muddiness is an evidence of the fertility of the soil through which it winds. Its abandoned channels are soon covered with verdure, and it leaves more richness than it bears away. Here and there are bluffs on either shore, with occasional slopes of timbered land rising outward to the prairies, and frequent dense forests of cotton-wood, sycamore, black walnut, and elm. In these heavy woods there are undergrowths of hazel, alder and hawthorn bushes, with wild vines twining the trees in a full drapery of green from the ground to their mingling branches overhead, forming a vast canopy through which the sunshine falls but feebly and making cool shadows in the mid-summer noon. The cars move through these forests as if through archways of welcome erected by hands that ornament for the greeting of holiday. The heart of the stranger is uplifted in admiration of the beauty and bounty of nature. The lines of Bryant spring to the mind with peculiar significance, now:

"The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,
And spread the roof above them,—ere he framed
The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
The sound of anthems,—in the darkling wood.
Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
And supplication."

We spent a bright forenoon in Kansas City—bright and clear and cool because of the rainy night which preceded; but the streets were almost impassible to a pedestrian on account of mud, the slackest and toughest one ever tried to disregard and put under his feet. It *would* stick to the soles of one's boots like wax, and slide from under like oil, and get on the pantaloons like burs, and penetrate everywhere like dust, and soak all through everything like water. This city lies about on the bluffs, just as a triangular harrow lies on clods, and it would seem that the harrow had teeth and had just had a tremendous jerk backward from the river, and left things loose and fresh, and itself half unjointed by the awful lurch! When the bluffs and ravines have settled the question of foundations between them, there may yet arise a city of considerable elegance on these irregular grounds. There are much stir, great enterprise, and wisely invested wealth in Kansas City, and it will ultimately be appreciated even by strangers who pass by that way.

The handsomest city in the Missouri Valley is Leavenworth, in Kansas. Situated on a rolling prairie which rises gradually from the water to a crescent of low hills, it is admirable in its surroundings. From the tower of the Normal School building we beheld a gorgeous sunset, such as would inspire an artist or a poet, and have record in pictures or in song. The population of Leavenworth is about 35,000, and the city only fifteen years old! It has blocks of substantial stores, imposing church edifices, and many splendid residences, all in the best style of modern architecture. The Roman Catholic Cathedral is one of the largest and most brilliantly furnitured in the west. A bridge across the Missouri is in process of construction, and will, when finished, add greatly to the importance and influence of this sterling young city of the Missouri Valley. It is a most inviting place for persons who would find brisk business and desirable homes.

At White Cloud, the most northerly river town in Kansas, we were met by our old friend and neighbor, Mr. Wm. Hewitt, late of West Virginia, a brave soldier who, when the war was over, selected a home in this promising State. A year or two ago, he and his brother broke the sod of the prairie, ten miles west of White Cloud, for the first time, and already they have a thrifty farm, a comfortable dwelling, and are reaping a rich reward for their enterprise and toil. Our drive toward the setting sun was over as fair a scene as human eye could wish, gently undulating prairie, destined in a few years to be a garden of farms, dotted all over with cottages, churches and school houses. The road was at first as broad and beaten track, but soon, as we receded from the river, became grassy—a mere path for feet and wheels, with prairie flowers fringing the borders and brushing the spokes as we drove along, until at sunset we were eating our supper in the cosy prairie home, with as happy a little company of souls as ever surrounded a feast in the fashionable city. Did ever bread and butter taste more sweet than this made by hands that were used to work and always warm in grasps of friendship through many years! But such is a type of thousands of happy homes in Kansas, and there is room for tens of thousands more. Young men of the crowded East, with a reasonable disposition to industry, and with patience coming here, would soon be independent citizens, and growing up with the growing interests of the State, would exert an influence which they never will attain in old and fossilized communities.

Northward again, we entered Nebraska, and another ride over the prairies of sixty miles westward from the Missouri, we were at Lincoln, the capital. This is a young city of two years' growth, and is a marvel of attractiveness and energy. The State Capitol of red sand stone, capped with white lime stone ornaments and cornices, stands at the eastern edge of the town, and its glittering dome is visible for a dozen miles around. Near it are other public buildings of corresponding elegance. Two miles to the southwest stands the Lunatic Asylum, an edifice of stone; a mile to the south; the Penitentiary (a building which *should* be of stone, and *is*); besides these, there are the State University and Agricultural College, richly endowed by grants of Government lands, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Institution for the Blind. Rarely has a State capital so many of the public buildings within its corporation.

There are several commodious churches, Congregationalist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Catholic and Methodist. The latter is a gothic stone of much beauty, facing the capitol grounds and was dedicated on the 5th of June. The other churches all, save the Episcopal, omitted their usual services to join in the dedication ceremonies showing the good will which prevails among the denominations, and which, it is hoped, may forever continue in the place. The church is under the pastoral charge of the Rev. J. Lamb, formerly of Ohio, to whose energy, together with that of Elder Young, a pioneer of the cause of liberal Methodism in this State, this house stands as an imperishable monument.

Lincoln is indeed an inviting plan for eastern mechanics and eastern capital and genius. The capital of Nebraska, it will be permanently prosperous, for the agricultural resources of the State are inexhaustable. At present, lands adjacent to the city, say from five to thirty miles from the capital, can be purchased at reasonable rates, on easy terms, and their value is more than doubling every year. From ten to twenty families a day are locating here, and the sound of hammers and saws is heard on every side. Two railroads are reaching hither from the Missouri, and in a few days the locomotive will enter the city and bring multiplied advantages to the doors of the people, and multitudes of people to the very doors of the capital of this great State.

The early settlers on the prairies are subject to some hardships, of course, and must practice self denial, and be ready for grappling with many stubborn necessities. There are some rattlesnakes on the prairies as well as flowers—some ugly gophers and lurking wolves as well as ready pasture, fruit and game. The sun does not always shine on these boundless plains of green; it is dark and cold and drear betimes. But winter is the necessary counterpart of summer everywhere. Work *and* rest, sowing in tears *and* reaping in joy—these are the conditions of life the world over and all generations through. Pioneers do not find carpeted parlors for their weary feet, nor the luxuries of long settled neighborhoods. Good, honest, cultured families sometimes begin their prairie life in "dug-outs," caves in the knolls, with walls of sod in front and doors of blanket and brush. And here for weeks, in subterranean houses, after the Kamtschatka style of our fellow citizens of the Seward estate, honest people dwell together in peace and comfort, until the cottage wherewithal is garnered from the surface. Mr. Lamb relates a story which may give the picture of these habitations better than any words of attempted description. A gentleman from the East, riding across the prairie, met a stranger in the dusk of evening, and inquired for the residence of Mr. Smith, an old acquaintance of clever ways and means. "How far," said he, inquiringly, "to Mr. Smith's?" "Why, you old fool, take your horse off that sod, or you'll tramp through Smith's roof and smash his things in half a minute!"

PENCIL POINT.

THE RISING TIDE.

The Struggle Between the People and Small Politicians.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 15th.]

It was our intention and expectation this morning to have published a full list of the delegates elected to the several conventions yesterday. Considerable expense had been gone to, and full arrangements made to secure this end. During the day, however, it became evident that this idea was distasteful to the politicians, who did not at all like the effect produced by the publication yesterday of the election precincts and houses. At night it was known that *the candidates for many offices were holding back the names of the delegates*—afraid of their publication. One candidate candidly declared in our office that he had a list of his delegates in his pocket, but would not give them to be printed lest somebody would buy them up if they were known. We have no remarks to make on this revelation, but leave the matter with the public. In the great struggle, every day defining itself more clearly, between the people and the politicians, they know on which side an enterprising and fearless journal stands.

REFERRING to Red Cloud's speech in Cooper Institute, the *Tribune* says: "His manner was natural and graceful. Though he had never previously stood before a white audience, he was entirely self-possessed and easy. His opening invocation to the Almighty Spirit was solemn, earnest and highly dramatic; and as he went on to recount the wrongs of his people and demand justice for them, in words that were at once simple, strong and heartfelt, the audience was greatly impressed. The oratorical effect of his discourse had a severe trial in the fact that he was compelled to stop at the close of every sentence during the time required for its translation from Ogalalla into English; but even this disadvantage did not destroy its unity. During the intervals of translation, he stood statuesque and impassive, which was quite as striking as his animation in the more earnest passages of his appeal. As he passed from point to point in his remarks, he carried the sympathies as well as the intelligence of the great audience with him—an audience which had gathered at midday from the business places, workshops and households of the city to listen to this representative of the hereditary foemen of the white race of America."

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THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

PARTY REFORM.

[From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

The agitation of party reform is so general that the necessity for it is made obvious. But mere clamor will not occasion even an approximate purification of politics. On this point we find some well timed remarks in yesterday's issue of the New York *Times*, a portion of which we quote:

"Party reconstruction will not begin in earnest until the integrity which exists in the party ranks makes its real strength felt. If those who are Republicans from conviction, and who are disgusted with the want of principle which is manifest in the party management, do not choose to exert themselves for its purification, the task may be given up as hopeless. There must be energetic, combined and well considered effort, or the schemers who afflict the party will drive it to death. Mere protests will not suffice. Action alone will be of avail. What shall be the initiatory step it is not for us to say, but in some formal manner, the honest members of the party must reveal and utilize their power. They must attend ward meetings, organize committees, and in due time elect delegates to the Convention. Otherwise the creatures who cling to the party that they may fatten upon it, will once more have everything their own way. There can be no appeal to the Republican sentiment of the State, no call for the interference by which the sturdy men from the country should put down the unprincipled men in the city, without an organized opposition; and there can be no organized opposition unless those who now loudly deplore the condition to which the party has been reduced put their heads together and do something effective toward its reconstruction."

The *Times*, which is an independent Republican journal, has, we believe, acquired the character of being the organ of the administration. It virtually claims to be such, and it has received favors in the way of early news from the Departments at Washington, which go to support its implied claim. Its views then on the very important topic of party reform acquire an additional significance. We may say here that the party which *reforms itself* best shows its title to the suffrage and support of the people. What constitutes a party? It is the mass of its voters representing certain distinctive principles. Is there anything visionary in the idea that these voters can refuse to be manipulated by certain gentlemen assuming, year by year, the position of leadership. Is it impracticable that these voters, finding that the party to which they are attached is being brought into discredit by corruption and mismanagement, shall resolve to *select their best men*, and restore the political purity of their organization? That is not visionary. Why stigmatize such action as rebellion against party, as if party meant a few politicians, and to repudiate them were to repudiate the party. Periodical changes have been frequently made in State and National elections, but these changes did not necessarily involve the disbandment of any party. It may be averred that they were necessary changes, and, wherever a rebuke was implied in them, it was a proper and salutary rebuke. Now, on a smaller scale, the people can accomplish reforms without even the nominal abandonment of a party. They can do it simply by taking once in a while, nominations in their own hands, and choosing men of the highest intelligence and integrity to represent them. This is a practical remedy for alleged abuses. It is a Republican remedy. It is an efficient remedy. The question chiefly to be considered is whether it is a desirable remedy. Certain politicians will at once raise the hue and cry of "bolting!" They employ that prodigious word as a charm to conjure the phantom of popular revolt to rest, or terrify it altogether out of the field. Still the people cannot exclude the fact that parties are made for them and not they for parties. Parties are their instruments, their agencies, their organs. It would be foolish and unsafe to become themselves the tools of a few politicians who, under cover of certain principles or creeds, should hold fast year by year to office, and year by year give dissatisfaction by their course. To say that some changes are not needed is to say that no discontent exists. To deny that it *does* exist is to stultify the record. It does exist. There is a popular demand for reform. Its voice is heard in all parts of this country.

It looms up in conversation, in discussion, in private and public correspondence, and finds bold and intelligent support in many journals of the highest respectability. *It is as outspoken here in Allegheny county as in any quarter of the United States, and we may presume that the reasons for it are as strong and urgent. A thoroughly representative independent movement here to put the best men in office, we believe, would succeed, and we think it ought to succeed.* Separated as we are from any party allegiance, our motives in taking this ground cannot be questioned, and our views are not governed by any interviews with politicians. The line marked out by this journal is so free from partisan politics that we have no occasion to know anything about the inner management of rings and caucusses, or to be familiar with the intrigues and manipulations by which offices are regularly distributed. What we think the public good demands, we deem it right to support, and a properly constituted independent movement to secure for the people their best men in office, is one of those things we think is now demanded.

Cameron Brass.

[From the Washington (Pa.) Reporter.]

We do think the coolest piece of presumption on record is that of the Cameron faction in this State in endeavoring to foist Wayne M'Veigh, a third rate Chester county lawyer, into the position of Attorney General of the United States. The Camerons are notoriously well provided with "cheek," but this scheme outdoes anything in the line of brassiness they have ever yet attempted. M'Veigh has now become "one of the family," having married a daughter of the ancient house—under the pressure of a political necessity—and so, of course, he must be provided for and billeted upon the Government. There is scarcely a young lawyer at the bar of Washington county, that is not the peer of Wayne M'Veigh in legal learning, and we know of several who are fully up to him in brains. The idea of plumping such a legal bantling into the chair once filled by Meredith and Stanton, would be ludicrous were the Camerons not in dead earnest about it.

Circumstances alter cases very much indeed. We can remember—it is not very long ago—when M'Veigh was spurned from the door of Simon Cameron's Harrisburgh residence, and forbidden to speak to his daughter. For many months he filled the character of a poor, despised suitor, frowned upon by the aristocratic Simon and the cynical and haughty "Don;" meeting the object of his adoration, if at all, only by stealth. The Camerons then could scarcely find language forcible enough to properly stigmatize the insolence of the pauper pettifogger of Chester county. In 1867, however, when it became important to secure the votes of the Chester delegation for Simon Cameron for United States Senator, a change suddenly came over the spirit of that high-blooded family, and the pauper pettifogger was sent for to become the medium of an exchange which was intended to result in Simon's triumphant election. To the astonishment of all not in the secret, the despised and rejected lover was suddenly married to the aristocratic daughter of the Camerons; but those who were watching the game of political wire pulling saw as the equivalent for this remarkable matrimonial adjustment, the solid vote of the Chester delegation—previously instructed for Curtin—cast for Simon Cameron. It was only another of the wily Chieftain's methods of purchase, and not a great deal more creditable than many others he had financiered. This, then, was what imbued Mr. M'Veigh with the spirit of greatness, and placed him "also among the prophets." He had betrayed his friend, Curtin, and brought the price to the Cameron altar, and at that altar had been graciously permitted—having shown himself qualified by fraud and treachery—to become one of its family of saints. The moment that he entered into that sacred sanctuary the dross of paupery and pettifogging fell from him and he stood forth, without other auxiliaries, a statesman and legal luminary, qualified in every regard for one of the highest and most important positions in the land.

Wayne M'Veigh is a rather nice young man in personal appearance; he dresses with taste and has charming manners; he can make a very pretty little speech of ten minutes in length, and prate about Greece and Rome in a manner to enchant Sophomores; but to talk about putting him in the Attorney General's chair is decidedly the biggest joke of the season to everybody but the Camerons. We can throw a walking-stick into a crowd of legal sucklings any day and hit at least three embryo attorneys fully as well qualified in every regard to fill that high position as Cameron's son-in-law, Wayne M'Veigh.

THE Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the Broadway Tabernacle, N. Y., on Sunday evening last preached on "Music as related to the culture of the Soul and to the felicity of Heaven, in the course of which he said that the real source of music is the soul, and in many cases the grandest compositions have been perfected without the aid of audible sounds. Several of the great masters, indeed, were so dull of hearing that they could not distinguish the notes of their own compositions which have thrilled the souls of generations of men, but no one ever had anything like the appreciation of their beauty and harmony which they felt themselves. Beethoven, during the last twenty years of his life, and when the greatest of all his works were composed, was quite deaf, and made many touching allusions to the misery which he felt on that account. The great composers were all men of an intensely emotional nature, and had the power of conveying their feelings to others in sweet sounds without the help of words. Instances are on record of their holding converse with each other by means of improvised strains, without ever once speaking. Bach called the organ the voice of God, and regarded himself as interpreting its marvelous language to men who had not the power of comprehending its mysteries without assistance. When thus interpreted, it finds a response in every soul, and conveys indefinite and vague impressions of a life beyond and above our ordinary experiences. Music is the highest of all the fine arts, and ministers more than any other to the real welfare of humanity, and gives me a foretaste of Heaven itself.

THE effect of Mr. Disraeli's novel upon the people of England is very remarkable, considering its contents, if the following can be credited: "Of late, since the publication of 'Lothair,' the fashion among them has been to frequent the Roman Catholic churches in London and attend all the great functions of that creed.

"MONASTIC LIFE.

"There was an instance of this on Tuesday last. The nuns of the convent in Great Ormond street advertised that a young lady would take the white veil in their church on that day. A few weeks ago there would not have been a single person present at the ceremony except the Roman Catholics, but on the present occasion some of the noblest Protestants in Britain were present, and they actually filled the church, which is not a very large one, to overflowing. One of the reasons for the flocking to see and hear what the followers of the Pope had to say for themselves, was, no doubt, that the preacher on the occasion was to be Monsignor Capel, a very celebrated preacher, who is one of the characters in 'Lothair,' where he goes by the name of Monsignor Catesby. And very much edified I think they all were with what they heard and saw. I wonder whether the function will cause any of them to become nuns."

THIS country has neither excuse nor occasion for committing itself, officially, on either side of the Cuba contest.—*Chicago Republican.*

The time for saying this was when the Spanish fleet was permitted to go forth from New York harbor.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870.

THOSE who have been clamoring for "the names" to the call for the Independent Republican Convention, have in part an answer in another column of this paper. In part, we say, for the list is but the beginning. No one need be told that emphatically it means business. The list is composed wholly of Republicans—life-long Republicans. At a single glance it will be perceived that it is composed of veterans in the party—not office-seekers or machine managers—but Republicans without whom the party here would be very materially shorn of its strength. Let it be understood that the list constitutes only a portion of those who have signed. *In fact, it is only a sample list*, sent out to let the Republicans of Allegheny know how deep, earnest, and irresistable is the Independent Movement. Not only is the list in itself numerous, but enough is known to justify us in saying, for an absolute certainty, that for every name signed at least a dozen Republicans give their hearty, unqualified support to the cause. It is on competent authority that we state that, as a rule, wherever the call has been circulated—and but a small part of the city or county has been reached—Republicans give it their hearty sympathy—those who do not are exceptions. There is a deep-seated feeling among the Republicans of Allegheny concerning the abuses, political and moral, out of which the Independent Movement has sprung. A settled conviction exists among the masses of the party that this is the only remedy that will reach the disease, and that as men with consciences, and responsible for their action no less in political than other affairs, it is their bounden duty to break the shackles that have so long held the party in bondage, and throw overboard the men and machinery that have prostituted it to corrupt purposes. We repeat that the canvass so far as it has been made, leaves not a shadow of doubt that the movement is certain to become overwhelming. The cry of danger of splitting the party and letting in the Democrats, has been raised simply to frighten somebody. But no one will be frightened by it. The movement even now comprehends fully three-fourths of the party and is strong enough to take care of the rings and the Democrats too. To Republicans we say, the skies are bright! The Independent Movement is going through. There is not power enough either in the rings or the Democrats, nor in both combined, to stop it. As in Chicago, Cincinnati and other places, it is certain to sweep away all opposition.

THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT AND THE CLIQUES.

For an affair that has no origin, is without sponsors, respectability, purpose or power, the Independent Movement troubles the old party leaders exceedingly. If the movement is really destitute of these elements, why do they manifest so much uneasiness concerning it? They have told the public at least a dozen times these things, and yet they every time wind up with the avowal that it is going to ruin the Republican party. Can such a thing as they describe ruin anything? To the public the whole thing is plain. The ringleaders are fully conscious that they have "sinned away the day of grace," and their time is up. They have turned a deaf ear to reasonable complaints till the people have determined to redress their own wrongs. To enumerate these wrongs would be useless. The complaint is in the mouth of the whole community. Every valuable interest has suffered from neglect or premeditation, in order that the rings might prosper. Nominations are made with no reference to the public welfare, but the profit and power of the leaders. It is never asked, what is best and wisest for the public, but what will be most profitable to those who run the party as a close corporation. Conventions in their hands are farces—machines for the formal ratification of their schemes. If an obnoxious candidate is too strong for them, they throw him out by the infamous "marking" system, to which they cling as the final means for carrying their points. Last fall an obnoxious candidate, who had a clean majority in the legislative convention, was deliberately "marked out" under the instruction and personal superintendence of the ring masters. Afterwards they boasted of the exploit, and have many times since admitted that their favorite was declared nominated through fraud. In another convention a nomination for a leading county office cost many thousand dollars. Delegates were bought up like sheep in the market. Nominations are never made to advance public enterprises. The standing and influence of the county in the Legislature are uniformly disregarded in carrying out the bargains of the cliques. The people are made footballs, and the offices appropriated by the elect with as much deliberation as though they possessed title deeds to them. The worst of influences predominate. So monstrous have abuses of this nature become in the Republican organization that the masses have determined to set up for themselves. It is proposed to nominate a ticket independent of the cliques—one that will be solely in the interest of the people. The ringleaders know full well that such a ticket will be supported by three-fourths of the Republicans of Allegheny county. They realize that the movement is eminently right and supported by a thousand reasons, any one of which is sufficient. It is this that has thrown them into a state of consternation which they are unable to disguise. The movement is no bolt. It is entirely regular, and will prove the salvation of the party in the Banner County. Last fall more than ten thousand Republicans took the preliminary step. This fall thousands more will join them. The body calling itself the Republican Executive Committee was condemned at the polls at the last election. It has no right to speak for the party. It is the representative of an impudent clique. Its action offers the only menace to the party. It is this dark corner movement that threatens evil. It would stifle the voice of the masses, and as in years past, continue to subordinate the public to the clique which it solely represents. The Independent Movement is the natural outcome of a state of things, long continued, of which this secret cabal, styling itself the Republican Committee, is the author,—a state of things longer insupportable, and for which there is but the single remedy proposed.

—These things the ringleaders know as well as we. Their consternation is therefore perfectly natural. And their feigned indifference is ludicrous. It is the acting of the culprit with the halter already around his neck.

THE ERIE-CRAWFORD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Senatorial contest in the Erie-Crawford District is exciting considerable interest, and the MACKEY clique have taken upon themselves the task of defeating Mr. GEORGE K. ANDERSON, a steadfast Republican who is a prominent candidate for the nomination. The great offense of this gentleman is that as one of the people, he last winter opposed Mr. MACKEY's election as State Treasurer. In their estimation such an offense is mortal. The clique are industriously engaged in "setting up" the Legislature on the Treasurer question, and it is their determination that no one who has opposed Mr. MACKEY or will not pledge himself to him next winter shall be nominated or elected. To prejudice Mr. ANDERSON with the people they have invented outrageous slanders, one of which they have frequently repeated, to the effect that his checks were paid in Harrisburg last winter to influence votes against Mr. MACKEY. These reports are fabrications, as is well known to the inventors of them. It is an old dodge of those who buy up Legislatures to charge their opponents with doing it. This part of the business the clique who oppose Mr. ANDERSON have long carried on. It is according to the CAMERON tactics, which they all practice—tactics which have given them their success, debauched the politics of Pennsylvania, and are relied on in future contests.

Another fabrication is, that Mr. ANDERSON is not a resident of the District, therefore is ineligible,—the specification being that in 1869 he was a citizen of Philadelphia. The truth is that Mr. ANDERSON has for years been a citizen of Titusville, where he now resides and pays taxes. In the face of public notoriety in this regard, this invention shows the desperation of Mr. ANDERSON's opponents. No state of facts is better known than that which establish Mr. ANDERSON's residence in the District where he is a candidate. As an intelligent and influential citizen he is known in and out of his district. He has large interests there in common with the community before whom his name has been brought. The "Pipe Bill" slander belongs to the same batch of inventions which Mr. ANDERSON is called upon to meet, and which also is destitute of truth—like the rest, a sheer fabrication from beginning to end.

Of legitimate opposition neither Mr. ANDERSON nor his friends could complain. But his opponents have not contented themselves with this. Systematic persecution and falsification have been resorted to, because by fair means and by sticking to the truth opposition would be futile. Fortunately, however, an intelligent community cannot be deceived when the facts are once placed before them, and the course pursued by Mr. ANDERSON's enemies can have no other effect than the opposite of that for which their inventions and slanders are intended. To the Republicans of that district we say: take Mr. ANDERSON, for he will prove a capable and faithful representative. It is due to him that his slanderers should be taught a wholesome lesson.

POLITENESS was exemplified in a very astonishing manner and degree during the late peaceful revolution in Portugal. We learn that when the old Duke of SALDANHA, at the head of the soldiers, forced his way into the palace to compel the King to change his minister, His Majesty was surprised in night-dress and slippers. It was very early in the morning. The King at once declared his readiness to grant everything his rebellious visitors desired, but begged them to be very quiet, as the Queen was still asleep and he did not wish her to be disturbed. SALDANHA, gallant still at the age of eighty or more, admitted the propriety of the request, and the conversation continued in a whisper. All was satisfactorily arranged; LOULE was overthrown; SALDANHA was made Prime Minister; Portugal was revolutionized, but Her Majesty's repose remained unbroken until the usual hour. Times change and people change with them.

THE rejection of WHITTEMORE's credentials is an act creditable to the House of Representatives. Considering that he has been guilty of a crime for which he would doubtless now be an inmate of the South Carolina State prison, but for the neglect by that State to make provision for the execution of the Federal law providing for such cases, how the House could do less it is difficult to imagine. The only regret is that others not less guilty than WHITTEMORE should occupy seats in that body and be his executioners. It will not do to conclude that because this thing has been done those doing it are all saints. Let them in everything, however, do as well, and they may look for salvation from the people.

MANY signs indicate the changes that have come over Prussia since the days of the Great FREDERIC, but hardly one of them is more striking than a proposition which Count BISMARCK has lately made to the leading commercial nations. He has proposed, we are told, that all the nations interested in the China trade shall agree upon a plan of united action against the pirates who infest the Chinese seas, and who for a long time have made it necessary for trading vessels in those waters to carry guns and pikes enough to arm their crews. Great Britain, the United States and the Confederation of Northern Germany have agreed in the object, and it is supposed that the expedition in which the Chinese Government is expected to co-operate, will soon be organized.

IN the polite interview between the King of Portugal and the Duke of SALDANHA, described elsewhere, the Duke is reported to have tried to prevail on his Majesty to accept the crown of Spain. The King, knowing the indisposition of his subjects to become Spaniards, refused to yield. It is believed that PRIM and the Duke had planned the revolution in order to effect the union of the two countries, though both have since denied the charge. Both however hope that the Portuguese will on reflection become reconciled to the scheme of an Iberian or Peninsular union. Hence PRIM's intimation that after a while a new candidate for the Spanish throne may present himself.

THE Cortes has lately enacted a law by which the Spanish clergy are deprived of one of their most lucrative and cherished sources of revenue and influence. Hitherto they have held and controlled the registers by which the identity of individuals was established, so that no person could either be born, marry or die in Spain without causing a reference to the priest of the parish in which the event took place. By the law just adopted, these records are placed in the charge of registrars connected with the civil service; laymen of course. A very important change in Spanish administration and society.

SYMPTOMS of compromise between the great railroad contestants begin to show themselves, and it is blieved that peace and the old rates will shortly be declared again. Precisely what will have been effected meantime is not so clear, except a certain derangement in the business world. It cannot be doubted that not many such exploits will convince the country that Congress should exercise its constitutional right and provide such legislation as will protect the public. Such legislation, in the opinion of many, is "only a question of time."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT is not abolished in North Germany after all. The *Reichstag* voted its abolition, but after reflecting on the subject and listening to the speech of BISMARCK in favor of the practice, they reversed their own action. The Count's speech on the subject is said to have been irresistibly cogent in its array of facts and arguments. Whoever has studied BISMARCK knows that he clings very tenaciously to the old notions on many subjects of which his speculative countrymen have made havoc.

GEORGIA has made rapid strides since the overthow of slavery and rebellion in mechanics, and the development of her agricultural and mineral resources, and if nothing arises to retard her present rate of progress, she will soon be in reality what she is now only in name—the Empire State of the South. Two cotton mills have been erected during the past winter—one at Atlanta and the other at Tustinville. The Thomas Iron Works Company has purchased three thousand additional acres of land on the Coosa river, and intend to push things vigorously in the fall. Coal and iron have been found in large deposits in the immediate vicinity.

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A CORRESPONDENT says: "The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company has recently put in market four hundred thousand acres of land, lying in the counties of Webster, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Palo Alto, and Emmet, Iowa. These have been appraised at from five to fifteen dollars an acre. They will be sold on long time at eight per cent. interest, One-tenth of the purchase money is required at the time of sale, none the second year, and one-tenth each succeeding year. This land is among the best in Iowa, and located in a rapidly improving portion of the State."

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THE Boston *Traveller's* correspodent at Constantinople, under date of 28th ult., states that the "Egyptian complication" has of late been most honorably and definitely settled by the Sultan and "Khedive"—or, in other words, Viceroy; and both appear to be imbued with the "spirit of the age," not only in maintaining peace, but recognizing its progression in politics, religion, public schools, &c.

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MR. FRED. A. LANE, who has spent several months in Europe looking after the interests of the Erie Railroad has returned, and reports that notwithstanding the action of the English Protective Committee shareholders on the other side of the Atlantic have the greatest confidence in the present managers of Erie, and that stock is largely sought after.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

BEAUTIFUL SHOWERS.

BY BERTHA DAVIS.

Thank God for the beautiful showers,
For the sound of the pattering rain;
For the coolness that comes like a blessing,
Soothing our burden of pain.

Thank God for the beautiful showers,
For the musical, sparkling rain;
For the bursting of bud and blossom,
And the refreshing of earth again.

Thank God for the beautiful showers,
For the drip of the falling rain,
That brightens the grass in the meadow,
And the maples that stand in the lane.

Thank God for the beautiful showers,
For the laughing, gleeful rain,
That dimples the brook by the hillsides,
And shines on the waving grain.

Thank God for the beautiful showers,
Washing from earth the stain;
Thank God, thank God, for his blessing,
The merry, dancing rain.

June, 1870. —*Rochester Union and Advertiser.*

The per capita debt of the United States has been greatly magnified, because, doubtless, of its rapid formation. Statistics, however, show that the average of debt per head of the population in the United States is 71.43; in Great Britain, 134.89; Holland, 107.79; France, 68.10; Spain, 50.32; Italy, 60.27; Austria, 38.48.

A house fell in Dover, Delaware, the other day, and the only inmate, a baby three months old, came out without a scratch.

The people of Ann Arbor, Michigan, threatened to hang a man named Allison, who was in the habit of beating his wife and mother. He has reformed.

A Cincinnati conductor on Sunday attempted to oust a gentleman from his seat in order to give it to a young lady acquaintance. The gentleman refused to budge, the conductor became violent, the remainder of the passengers took the gentleman's side, and the conductor apologized.

The East river bridge promises to be an immense concern. The two towers that are to support the cables will be 278 feet high, or about as high as the spire of St. Paul's Cathedral in this city.

Fifty-two persons were killed by the explosion of kerosene during 1869, and the total sufferers were one hundred and eight.

The decay of Scotland is illustrated by the following from a letter to the New York *World*: I know an old army officer who was sent to recruit men for a Highland regiment towards the end of the Peninsular war. In one district of Caithnesshire he raised two hundred men, all under twenty-five years of age, all above six feet in height and all sons of small tenants on the Duke of Sutherland's estates. This same gentleman traveled last summer over the district in Caithnesshire where he had formerly enlisted these men. From one end of it to another he never saw a single human being.

The bonded indebtedness of Chicago is increasing with wonderful rapidity. The table appended evidences this fact:

April 1, 1864, the debt was	$3,541,500
April 1, 1866, the debt was	4,369,580
April 1, 1867, the debt was	4,757,500
April 1, 1868, the debt was	6,539,500
April 1, 1869, the debt was	7,882,400
July 1, 1870, the debt will be	17,076,626

The interest on these bonds, at seven per cent., the usual rate at which they are negotiated, will be, each year, $1,195,370 82.

The planet Mars according to Mr. Proctor, an English astronomer, is forty millions of miles distant from the earth. Physical processes of change are constantly taking place there on a grand scale. There are winter and summer seasons, clouds and fogs, rain and snow. The spectroscope shows conclusively that the atmosphere of Mars contains aquous vapor, and from that fact alone we can infer with certainty that the appearances of clouds and fogs and snow which present themselves to the eye of the observer are not illusions, but are sure indications of the existence of water like the waters of our earth. The oceans are clearly seen, and are distinguished from the continents by their greenish hue, the land of the planet being red in color.

James Parton says the Indians can no more be civilized than a buffalo can be converted into a steady going ox. Rather rough on Lo.

Pomfret, Vermont, celebrated its 100th anniversary on the 16th. After having a good time the Assembly adjourned to meet again June 16th, 1870, when it is proposed to have an immense demonstration by an entirely new company.

In case Congress fixes upon New York as the place for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, Gotham ought to have old Independence Hall and square carried over to Central Park. The demonstration would not look well without them.

St. Louis is the center of thirteen railroads, and claims to be the head of a domestic commerce, exceeding in volume, many times over, the entire foreign commerce of the nation.

A letter from Peru to a Western paper says: At Payta are very extensive sugar estates coffee and cotton plantations, and a number of the Peruvian planters came on board on their way to Panama for supplies. Chinamen, or Coolies, work these sugar estates, and ships of Coolies are lying in the fine harbor ready for unloading these poor creatures to their life of slavery. Fourteen million dollars worth of sugar alone is made at these estates in a single year.

The delegates from Great Britain to the Evangelical Council will count up between three and four hundred, but it is supposed they will be accompanied by three thousand outsiders, including many distinguished personages.

Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, including the new district, has 2,706 acres, and is the largest public park in America, Central Park, New York, only measuring 862 acres.

The population of the world is set down at 1,288,000,000. The number of spoken languages is 3,642, and there is 1,000 forms of religion. Only one out of every 100,000 lives a century. One man in every eight is a soldier.

WEST VIRGINIA ITEMS.

The commencement exercises of the University at Morgantown, began on Thursday and Friday, June 9th and 10th. Sunday the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by President Martin, and was very appropriate and impressive. Monday and Tuesday were devoted to the examination of the Junior, Sophomore and Freshmen classes, all of whom passed creditably. Monday evening the Regents' prize contest took place. Essays were read by W. E. Ledwith, of Brownsville, Pa., and A. E. McLane, of Morgantown, which were so nearly equal in merit that the judges divided the first prize between them. A F. Lazier carried off the prize in the preparatory department. The prize for general deportment was awarded to B. W. Smith, of Ripley, Tyler county, West Virginia, and the second prize to Robert M. Strickler, of Phillippi, West Virginia. Tuesday evening Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, addressed the literary societies on the importance of sound practical education. Wednesday was the commencement day proper, and the exercises were very interesting, including an address by Hon. E. M. Wilson, of Minnesota. A military display in the afternoon by the students closed the exercises.

Joseph Shuttlesworth, the oldest native citizen of Monongalia county, died on the 13th instant, aged 82.

The commencement exercises of the Wheeling Female College were held Thursday evening.

A young man named Draper Williamson was killed by lightning, on the 11th instant, at Belington, Barbour county.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has announced its readiness to carry freight from the Ohio River to Baltimore for twenty cents a hundred weight.

There are now one hundred and six convicts in the penitentiary, and only one hundred and twelve finished cells.

A meeting of ministers was held in Wheeling, last evening, to form a branch of the Evangelical Alliance.

On the 10th of June Governor Stevenson appointed J. Dunbar Baines, of Charleston, to be a Regent of the West Virginia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind for the Seventh Senatorial District, *vice* Colonel T. B. Swann, resigned.

A man from Pittsburgh perpetrated a very reprehensible "sell" on several parties in Wheeling last week. He represented that a member of an organization in the Smoky City had died in one of the suburbs of that city, and sent a hearse, carriages, and a minister to the locality designated. The woman of the house in question indignantly dismissed them upon making their appearance. The joker would have had a lively time, could those he hoaxed have found him.

The Republican State Convention meets at Parkersburg to-morrow, and promises to be largely attended.

The Clarksburg *National Telegraph* says: A correspondent informs us that a lead of copper and silver has been discovered by Mr. John Clemans, on Kincheloe creek, in this county. He invites us to call and examine the mine, all of which we would do if we had any confidence in West Virginia gold mines.

Mr. Adam Harper, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Tucker county, died on the 5th instant, at the residence of his son, near St. George, in the ninety-second year of his age.

About three weeks ago a little son of David Lipscomb, near Hannahsville, fell into a kettle of boiling concentrated lye, and was so badly scalded that he died in a short time.

The Wirt County *Democrat* says the floods on the Little Kanawha have brought to a halt the work on the locks and dams—a circumstance that has considerably increased the number of the latter.

Eighty-five men have been recruited for the regular army at Wheeling, within a very short time.

The Kanawha Salt Company, manufactured during May 166,517 bushels of salt.

The Democrats of the Fifth Senatorial District have nominated Okey Johnson for Senator. In the Eighth district, T. B. Kline is the candidate of that party, and in the Seventh, W. A. Alexander.

Ex-Gov. Farnsworth was defeated for Mayor of Buckhannon, by J. H. Rohrbaugh, Democrat.

On Tuesday last, T. J. Woofer was working on a scaffold at the new building of Law & Fisher, on Bone creek, Ritchie county, when the scaffold gave way and he was precipitated to the ground, and very near killed.

We have learned since our last issue that the body found in Braxton has been identified as that of a Scotch stone-cutter, who had been employed on the Asylum building at this place. We noticed him on our streets for several days before he left town, drinking freely; and it is supposed that in a fit of *mania a potu* he wandered off into the woods and died. A small amount of money and a picture of himself, with several other little articles, were found upon his person. His name was William Rennie, and he was a native of Glasgow, Scotland.—*Weston Democrat.*

The bridge over West Fork, Lewis county, was struck by lightning and considerably damaged, the other day.

MR. GARFIELD'S currency bill, the merits of which are being extensively canvassed just now, simply provides for the issue of ninety-five millions of National Bank notes, the retirement of forty-five millions of three per cent. certificates, and the redistribution of twenty-five millions of banking currency from States with an excess to States with a deficiency. The bill, therefore, as passed inflates the currency fifty millions.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., June 24, 1870.

The Republican County Convention to-day renominated Hon. J. B. Donley for Congress by a vote of seventy to Mr. Weyand's seventeen. Wm. Mickey and Dennis Letherman were nominated for Assembly; John E Bell for Sheriff; M. M. Brockman for Commissioner; Wm. Lindsey for Director of the Poor; Joseph Linton for Auditor, and James Walker for Jury Commissioner. Resolutions were passed indorsing Grant's and Geary's administrations, the Fifteenth Amendment, General Irwin's financiering, and Mr. Donley's career in Congress in full. They also call for the abolition of special legislation and recommends the increase of the Legislature and the election of State Treasurer by the people. The convention appointed C. M. Reed, W. S. White and W. S. Moore as Congressional conferees. The action of the convention was harmonious throughout. S.

The Republican primary election in Erie county takes place on Saturday next, on which occasion the following candidates will be voted for: Assembly—Messrs. Star and Wright. Senator—Hon. Orange Noble. Sheriff—Jones, Walker and Swalley. Treasurer—Dyke, Long, Davis, Flury and McNamara. Clerk of Courts—Pierre and Walbridge. President Judge—Woodruff and Souther.

A Beaver Valley correspondent, writing under date of the 20th, says: "Having occasion to visit Lawrence county a few days ago. I find that the people are not going to take up one of their own citizens as a candidate for Congress this time, but will nominate one of the two candidates that are before the people in Beaver and Greene counties. I made it a point to make inquiries of the prominent citizens I met from different parts of the county, in regard to the prospects of each candidate, and it appears they will be almost unanimously in favor of Michael Weyand, of Beaver county. The two leading factions that fought each other so bitterly last fall are both centered on him."

The Republicans of Philadelphia held their nominating conventions on Wednesday, and do not appear to have been entirely harmonious. For Assembly nearly an entirely new deal was made, few of the former members having been renominated. In the First Congressional District Benjamin Huckle was nominated; in the Second District, John V. Creeley; in the Third, Hon. Leonard Meyers was renominated; and in the Fourth Hon. W. D. Kelley was unanimously renominated. In the Third Senatorial District Benjamin W. Thomas was nominated on the third ballot. Following are the nominations for Assembly as far as known, with the old members:

Dist.	*Candidate.*	*Old Member.*
1.	Jos. E. Edmonson	Lewis B. Thomas, Rep.
2.	William Stevenson	Geo. E. Maxwell, Rep.
3.	....	*Samuel Josephs, Dem.*
4.	William Elliott	William Elliott, Rep.
5.	William Duffy	*Ed. G. Curtin, Dem.*
6.	Charles Kleckner	*John F. Mooney, Dem.*
7.	Robert Johnston	Robert Johnston, Rep.
8.	William L. Marshall	James V. Stokes, Rep.
9.	....	*Samuel D. Dailey, Dem.*
10.	James E. Reyburn	Elisha W. Davis, Rep.
11.	Samuel M. Hager	William M. Bunn, Rep.
12.	John Lamon	Alex. Adaire, Rep.
13.	....	*John Forsyth, Dem.*
14.	....	John Cloud, Rep.
15.	....	Adam Albright, Rep.
16.	William F. Smith	M. C. Hong, Rep.
17.	Watson Comly	Watson Comly, Rep.
18.	James A. Miller	James A. Miller, Rep.

For Receiver of Taxes Robert P. Beatty was nominated. For Surveyor of the Third District D. Hudson Shedaker was chosen. Wm. R. Leeds was nominated for Sheriff, after a very severe struggle, over General Bingham.

The Republican primary election in Butler county was held on Monday last. Below we give the total vote of each candidate: Congress—E. McJunkin, 1,877, D. Phelps, 9. Assembly—G. W. Fleeger, 1,158; A. Lusk, 869; A. D. Weir, 657; A. H. Aiken, 244; S. H. Matteson, 89. Associate Judge—H. C. McCoy, 1,057; D. Fiedler, 846. Commissioner—E. Dodds, 746; R. Barron, 541; R. Allison, 338; J. K. McQuistion, 146; W. Crocker, 139. Jury Commissioner—Peter Enny, 847; Abram McCandless, 816. Auditor—H. A. Wise, 1,098; R. Elliott, 428; T. C. Kelley, 260.

The Butler *Citizen*, referring to the ticket, speaks highly of Messrs. Fleeger and Lusk, nominees for Assembly, who are both new men, and says "they will represent the county with ability and credit, and leave no stain on its character."

In Lycoming county R. B. Grier, Hon. J. G. Ferguson, and George Ramsdell are spoken of as Republican candidates for Assembly.

The Republican primary election in Union county will be held to-morrow. Mr. James Marshall declines being a candidate for Senator.

In Warren county there are three candidates for Sheriff, all named Brown. O. A. Smith, of Columbus, and Melancthon Miles, of Farmington, are also candidates. Hon. S. P. Johnson, President Judge of the district, is announced as a candidate for re-election, and Hon. L. D. Wetmore, of the same county, is also a candidate for the office. William Jagger is a candidate for Prothonotary, Nelson Mead, of Youngsville, for County Commissioner, and D. I. Ball of Warren, and William Sweetland, of Freehold, for County Treasurer.

In the Butler county Convention on Monday last a resolution was introduced, calling on Senator Kerr for an explanation of the charges of bribery made against him, and in case of his failure to do so, satisfactorily, requesting him to resign. Senator Kerr appeared before the Convention and made a denial of the charges, full and unqualified. The resolution was then withdrawn, and one introduced expressing confidence in his integrity as a man, and fidelity as a public servant, which was adopted.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: We are reliably informed that Hon. W. D. Brown, whose name has frequently been mentioned in connection with the office, will not enter the canvass for President Judge of this district.

Following is a list of Republican candidates in Blair county: Congress—Hon. Samuel Calvin is spoken of, but not publicly announced. Senator—Col. John A. Lemon and E. B. McCrum. Assembly—R. L. Hewett, Caleb Guyn and Joseph G Adlum. Associate Judge—John Campbell, James McCahan, Jos. Irwin, John Stanley, Solomon Beyer, George W. Patton and Adam Moses.

The Philadelphia *Press* is authorized to state that the use of the name of Hon. J. H. Campbell in connection with the Congressional nomination from any of the city districts is without his consent. He is not a candidate.

The Republican County Committee of Delaware county will meet on Thursday next, to apportion the delegates, and fix the time of the nominating convention.

Below we give a more complete list of the Republican nominations in Philadelphia. The candidates for Assembly are:

District.		District.	
1.	J. E. Edmonson,	10.	James E. Reyburn.
	S. R. Thompson,	11.	Samuel M. Hager.
2.	Wm. Stevenson.	12.	John Lamon.
3.	William Kelley.	13.	....
4.	William Elliott.	14.	John Cloud.
5.	William Duffy.	15.	Adam Albright.
6.	Charles Kleckner.	16.	William F. Smith.
7.	Robt Johnston.	17.	Watson Comly.
8.	William L. Marshal.	18.	James A. Miller.
9.	....		

The nominees for city officers are: Register of Wills, Wm. M. Bunn; City Commissioner, Jas. Bain; Receiver of Taxes, Robert P. Beatty; Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Joseph C. Tittermary; Sheriff, Wm. B. Leeds; Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, E. M. Paxton and F. K. Finletter; Judge of the District Court, Jas. Lynd. In the Second Congressional District the convention split and made two nominations—Charles O'Neill and Capt. John V. Creely.

In its review of the ticket the *Post* says: A number of changes have been made in the Legislative ticket, and so far as our knowledge of the candidates goes, with two exceptions, these changes have been made for good. The most objectionable men of the last delegation have been retired, and, except in the Sixteenth district, gentlemen are named from whom the people will expect at least honesty and fair dealing. It is too much, from the well-known record of Wm. F. Smith, to expect that gentleman to reform his own ways or improve those of his predecessor, and if he should be elected we look for a repetition, in an intensified form, of the notorious actions of Mr. Hong, whom public sentiment forced to retire ignominiously from the contest. Mr Smith was regarded as the warm friend and backer of Hong all through the legislative career of that gentleman, and Smith is held to be the particular representative of the chagrined Hong. The district will thus have a dual representative, Hong being the silent and advisory member of the firm. We very much mistake the sentiment of the people of the Sixteenth district if Smith be an acceptable candidate, and are free to say that the public interests will be better served and the honor of the Republican party more assuredly preserved by his defeat than by his election.

On the whole, except Kleckner and Smith, the delegation is an improvement on that of last winter. Whatever improvement is to be made now must be made by the people. Kleckner and Smith must be forced off the Legislative ticket. We had enough of them and their kind, and are determined that this class of adventurers shall no longer pursue their public piracy unopposed. If they fail to see the dread characters that startled the imperial infidel of Babylon, they must be made to feel the scourge that the public are fully determined to apply to all unfaithful public servants. The Republican who votes for these men will do his party an injury, the State an injustice, and himself dishonor.

The Democrats of Westmoreland county have put in nomination the following ticket: Congress—Henry D. Foster. Prothonotary—John Zimmerman. Clerk of Courts—Joseph Gross. Commissioner—Hugh Ryan. Poor House Director—John Knobeloch. Auditor—William S. Naley. Jury Commissioner—Henry Kinsey.

At the primary election on Saturday last, the following nominations were made by the Democracy of Clearfield county: For Sheriff—J. J. Pie. District Attorney—Al. W. Walters. Commissioner—D. Buck. Jury Commissioner—J. A. Faust. Auditor—D. A. Wise.

One week from next Monday is the day fixed for holding the Republican Primary Elections in Crawford county. By the usages of the party no new candidates can now announce.

The name of Hon. Thomas Van Horne has been submitted to the Republicans of Crawford county as a candidate for Congress in the Twentieth district. Judge Van Horne is a gentleman of culture, ability and sterling integrity. We learn that he was about the first anti-slavery representative in the State Legislature from Crawford county, which had previously been one of the strongholds of the Democratic party.

The Butler *Eagle* has this to say of the Republican ticket nominated in that county: We have not space in this issue to speak at any length of our ticket. Suffice to say that a more acceptable ticket has not been offered on any former occasion than the one placed in nomination. We are sorry that all could not be successful; but we are pleased to know that all cheerfully acquiesced in the result, and are determined to assist cordially in its election.

Fayette and Westmoreland counties having voted for General Foster, and there being no aspirant for the position among the Democracy of Indiana county, he will be unanimously nominated for Congress.

The *Delaware County Republican* says: "The announcement in our last paper, that Mr. Stinson, State Senator from this District, had declined to be considered a candidate for re-election, is, we are told, premature. Mr. Stinson, if we understand matters properly, while he does not, like some others, seek a re-election, has not declined a nomination at the hands of his party friends."

Morrow B. Lowry, of Erie, has written another letter, defending his speech to the colored people at Corry, from which we make the following extracts: "I have given the Republican press of the country no good reason to make common cause against me, because I said to the colored men at Corry that they 'should thank God for their deliverance.' I say here and again, the Republican party nor no other party in this country, except the old Abolition party, hounded and mobbed as they were, would have given freedom and franchisement to the slave if they could have helped themselves. If love for the Irish and hate for the negro destroyed the Democracy, will not hate for the Irish and love for the negro be equally disastrous for the Republicans? Besides this, clans and Christianity is incompatible, and the person who would favor the organization of a colored Clan to vote the Republican ticket, is neither a friend of his party or the colored race. The days of such a race would be short and its end bloody, and I hold up my hand in solemn protest against it. If bad men and wrecked party men force a war of races for the purpose of keeping in places of plunder, this war had better never been fought.

"My crime at Harrisburg, and for which I am receiving the denunciation of the Republican party, of which you speak, originated in the fact that I would not perjure my soul at the bidding of a 'ring' of robbers that had stolen from the State and General Government more than fifty millions of money, to elect a man and an accomplice to a seat in the Senate who the people had rejected."

The Tioga county Republican Convention will assemble on the 16th of September.

The Democracy of Schuylkill county will hold their County Convention on the 4th of July.

R. L. Johnston, of Cambria county, it is thought, will be the Democratic candidate for Congress in that district against Daniel J. Morrell.

Of the Congressional candidates in the Philadelphia districts, the *Press* says:

For Congress we have nearly the old delegation. In the First district, Mr. Benjamin Huckle is a gentleman of weight and influence in his own ward, and well calculated to lead our forlorn hope in that traditional stronghold of ignorance, fraud and crime.

In the Fifth district, the unanimity displayed in the support of Mr. Alfred Harmer is the best of testimony that he is the choice of the people. It is, perhaps, premature, however, to speak of this district before the voice of Bucks county has been heard.

In the three remaining districts, which substantially constitute the Republican representation of Philadelphia, we have the same delegation as for the past decade. A fifth consecutive nomination as in the cases of Hons. Charles O'Neill and Leonard Myers, and a sixth as in that of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, is no unmeaning evidence of the confidence reposed by the loyal community in this their whole delegation.

Under the caption of "The Man Market," the Philadelphia *Post* prints the following capital article: We can tell the people of both parties what is their great political enemy. It is the Convention system. Single men, no matter how able, or rings, no matter how strong, are powerless without it. A political convention in this day is a Man market; where delegates expose their votes for sale just as a butcher does his pork or beef. They study that business just as a gambler educates his hand to hide a card, or a thief practices the art of picking pockets. There are honest men elected to every Convention, undoubtedly, but they cannot control the professional delegates who obtain elections for the solitary purpose of selling themselves for the highest price. This is so notorious that it is only a man of great popularity, one of whom the petty politicians are afraid, who dares to go into a Convention without throwing down his purse and saying, like Claude Melnotte, "I outbid you, sordid huckster," and paying for his nomination. Honest men do place their names before conventions, but generally as a protest only, and with little hope of success. There are many who promise, give security for the performance—and keep the promise, too—that for a certain sum they will buy you a nomination. They know that in nearly every convention the purchasable delegates hold the balance of the power, and they have their hungry followers as well disciplined as a band of brigands. We saw all this on Wednesday, and where men enough could not be bought, they were in some cases thrown out of windows and driven away with pistols and clubs.

Now, what chance have the people to choose their candidates under this system? It is sound in theory, but it is rotten in fact. If respectable voters could or would elect respectable delegates, the system would be safe enough, but generally they will not and cannot. The division polling places are held by the petty politicians as so many little forts; the inspectors are dishonest; and allow men to vote under false names; or, if that will not do, the judges stuff the ballot boxes and count out the legally elected delegates. There is no help for this, unless respectable citizens could get possession of the political machinery, and this is not in their power, for they have neither the knowledge nor the time necessary. They are occupied by their business, but the business of the petty politician is entirely to get his delegates into the market, and then sell them to the best advantage. Is there then no hope for reform? Bad as the situation is we do not despair, for the people have a final remedy. That is to repudiate the work of a Convention known to be corrupt, and to break down the obnoxious candidate. This has been done more than once.

At the Republican delegate elections in Philadelphia, the blacks on Tuesday last, voted for the first time since the year 1837, when the State Constitution was altered, depriving them of the suffrage they previously exercised.

Dr. McClellan, a new candidate, is contesting the Senatorial chances in Chester county. The prominent candidates now are Pomeroy, Evans, Pennypacker, and McClellan. Roberts, Darlington and Keech, the old members, are all candidates for renomination.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Schuylkill county, last week, it was decided to give Lebanon county the candidate for Congress in that district.

The following petition is being circulated for signatures among the Republicans of Lawrence county:

To R. Bentley, Esq., Chairman Republican County Committee:

WHEREAS, The fixing of a time for the primary meetings has been deferred to so late a date as not to give sufficient time to the people of this county to form and express their true views, or the people of the counties with which this one is connected in the election of officers, to adjust their ticket and organize for the political campaign before election day. Therefore, the undersigned would respectfully ask the County Committee to order a primary election on the 13th day of August, and that they submit to a vote of the people at said primary election, the following matters:

1st. That the qualified voters of each Election District elect a member of the County Committee to serve until a successor shall be elected in his place.

2d. Submit the adoption of the Popular Vote System of making nominations, which is in substance as follows, viz.: That each person qualified, cast his ballot for the candidate of his choice for the respective offices, and that the candidates receiving the highest number of votes be declared the nominee.

And, furthermore, that they direct that a Convention be held on the 15th day of August, by the persons elected members of the County Committee; and if the Popular Vote System be adopted by the people, they shall declare the persons having the highest number of votes for the several offices the nominees for the ensuing election; but if the Popular Vote System is not adopted, then they shall proceed to make nominations in the usual way. And we further ask that the persons holding said elections be directed to send up with the member elect of the County Committee, the original tally-list and list of voters, certified by them and enclosed in a sealed envelope, to be opened and read in open Convention, and filed for reference if necessary.

The undersigned would suggest to the Republican voters of the county that, in the event of the present County Committee neglecting or refusing to reconsider their adjournment to so late a day, the Republican papers of the county be requested to publish this, and that the election and convention be held as indicated in this memorial.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* supports the claims of Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Blair county, for Congress.

The Republican primary election was held in Westmoreland county on Saturday, and resulted in the nomination of James A. Logan as the Republican candidate for Congress in the 21st Congressional District, and A. M. Fulton for re-election as member of Assembly. It is reported that Mr. Logan will withdraw in favor of Hon. John Covode.

A correspondent writing from Newcastle on the 21st, says: "In your issue of this morning I see your Beaver Valley correspondent says: 'I made it a point to make inquiries of the prominent citizens I met from different parts of the county, in regard to the prospects of each candidate, and it appears they will be almost unanimously in favor of Michael Weyand, of Beaver county.' This is news to many Republican voters in Lawrence county. From personal inquiries, I am confident that a large majority of the people are in favor of the renomination of Captain Donley. His votes have been uniformly right, and there is no good reason for a departure from the rule to give a representative two terms."

The Lewisburg *Chronicle* says of Capt. Harding, the Republican candidate for Assembly in Snyder county: "Capt. Harding the Republican nominee for Representative in Snyder, we are informed, is a most worthy man, hero and patriot. He enlisted in company C, 5th Reserves, in 1871, and remained in the service until the close of the war; and when he came home he was in command of the company. He is an intelligent, honest, earnest Republican, and will carry his county 'like a breeze.'"

The Mechanicsburg (Cumberland county) *Democrat* announces as its candidate for Sheriff of that county Professor Johnston, a colored man.

The first colored vote polled in Chester county under the Fifteenth amendment, was cast at East Goshen township, Chester county, on Tuesday last, on the question of changing the place of holding the elections in that township.

Dr. McClellan, a new candidate, is contesting the Senatorial chances in Chester county. The prominent candidates now are Pomeroy, Evans, Pennypacker and McClellan. Roberts, Darlington and Keech, the old members, are all candidates for renomination.

STATE NEWS.

The commencement exercises of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, located at Chester, Delaware county, took place yesterday, June 21st.

The Sharon *Times* of the 16th says: Just as we go to press we learn that F. H. Braggins, Esq., of the Mercer *Dispatch*, was thrown from a buggy, fracturing his skull; inflicting a dangerous and probably fatal injury.

The census of the North ward, Meadville, shows 672 families, comprising 1,685 males and 1,885 females. The official ratio is 4 and 8-10 persons to each family.

On Tuesday evening Mr. John W. Corey, residing near Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, committed suicide by killing himself. All the family were out at the time, and did not hear the report of the rifle. It appears that he had taken the tea-kettle from the stove and placed the lock of the gun, half cocked, over the blaze, resting the piece on a chair, and, in a sitting posture, held the muzzle to his forehead, when it was discharged, the ball lodging in the brain and producing instant death. Mr. Corey was about sixty-eight years of age, a quiet and respectable citizen, but for some time past had been in a temporary state of insanity or melancholy, which was doubtless the cause of the rash act.

On Friday evening Oscar A. Day, a farmer of East Springfield, Erie county, came to his death by the falling of a portion of a dead tree. Mr. Day, who was twenty-seven years of age, had gone to the woods with his father, and was just starting home, when the upper portion of a dead tree snapped and fell, striking him across the head and shoulders. There was no wind, and the breaking at that time was most unaccountable.

The Altoona *Sun* says: Saturday afternoon a conductor on a train coming West, saw the face of an apparently drowned boy in a pond a short distance below Blair furnace. The train was immediately stopped, and the conductor and several other employees of the train went to the pond and succeeded in getting him out. At first they thought he was dead, but a faint breathing soon showed that he still lived. They immediately conveyed him to the train, and by the time this city was reached had succeeded in restoring him to consciousness. He was given in charge of the Chief of Police at this place, and everything possible done to restore him to health and strength. When he left he was apparently well enough, although very weak. A physician who examined him said it was a case of sun stroke, but the boy himself says that he had met a man who made him drunk, and while in this condition he fell into the pond. He undoubtedly made a narrow escape.

The Commencement Exercises at Lafayette College, Easton, will begin on Sunday next, 26th, with the baccalaureate address and sermon at 10½ A. M.; sermon before the Brainerd Evangelical Society by Prof. Robert Watts, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Monday—Examinations concluded, 8 A. M. Senior Class day—music by Dedworth's band; Campus exercises; dedication of maple, history, poem, presentations, oration, Chaplain's address, 2½ P. M.; concert by Dedworth's band, 7½ P. M. Tuesday—Reunions of literary societies, 9 A. M.; meeting of Alumni Association, 2 P. M.; addresses to the students, 4 P. M.; oration before the literary societies, Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature, Theological Seminary of the Northwest, Chicago, at 8 P. M. Wednesday—Commencement exercises, 8 A. M.; reunions of the various classes, 4 P. M.; President's levee and reception, 8 P. M. Liberal arrangements have been made by the railways passing through Easton as to excursion tickets.

Rev. Dr. Chapin lectured in Reading on Monday evening, his subject being "The Roll of Honor."

Wm. Bowden, a miner, was killed at Coleville, Luzerne county, on Monday. He was to have been married on Monday.

A Coal Miners' Jubilee was held at Wilkesbarre on Thursday last, which was attended by from fifteen to twenty thousand of the underground workers, with their wives and little ones.

Stroudsburg is going to have a street railway. Work has already commenced on it.

The Carbon *Democrat* says that region is again being infested with gangs of horse thieves.

The playground at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, has been provided with a refreshment saloon and various modes of amusement, such as ten-pins, quoits, swings, skittles, croquets, etc.

There is a boy in Sullivan county, three months old, weighing forty pounds. He weighed twenty-eight pounds at birth.

L. S. Stewart has commenced the publication at Economy of a monthly sheet, called *The Boys' Telegraph*. It is not large, but spicy.

The new Masonic Hall at Waterford will be dedicated on Friday, the 24th inst.

It is rumored that the Union Pacific Railroad Company have leased one of the slate quarries in the vicinity of Cherryville, Northampton county, from which they intend to procure slate to roof such portions of their track as require protection from the snow.

The Pleasantville *Gaslight* is responsible for the following story: There is a young lady in Cleveland, the only child of a bankrupt Syracuse, N. Y., merchant, who is now supporting her parents in affluence on a small fortune she made in the Venango oil region. When misfortune overtook her parents—that was in 1866—and she saw her father, whom she fondly loved, bending under the weight of want and declining health, she secretly resolved that with her own fair hands she would earn a competence for his declining years. With that thought pervading her whole being and in full possession of her faculties, she provided herself with male attire, severed the beautiful locks which had been the pride and the admiration of numerous beaux, stained her face and hands to the bronze color of a farmer boy, and with a small sum of money which she realized from the sale of her trinkets, she made her way to Pioneer run, where, under the name of Billy McGee she soon ingratiated herself into the good will of a crew of drillers, who first learned her to turn a drill, and then secured her a position on a drilling well. From drilling for wages, she went to drilling for small working interests, by which she became owner of interests in several fair wells. Having accumulated a little money she ventured to put down a well on her own account, succeeded, tried another, again succeeded, and at the end of two years she left Shamburg with $13,000, retired to Cleveland, provided a good home for her profits, resumed female attire, and now, with hands and feet enlarged by toil, she passes in her promenades the worthless butterflies of fashion, with a proud consciousness of her superior worth.

A little son of Wm. H. Larkin, of Meadville, fell from a buggy on Sunday and was probably fatally injured.

The Lewisburg *Gazette* says: "General John P. Taylor, a gentleman who distinguished himself as a cavalry officer in the late rebellion, now residing in Kishacoquillas Valley, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, upon the site of an old Indian town, and less than a mile from the camp and spring of the celebrated Chief Logan, in digging to repair the foundation of an old house, that has stood sixty-five or seventy years, he found imbedded in the earth about four feet under the surface, a silver tea spoon with the name, 'Wm. Penn,' handsomely engraved upon it, as also the name of maker, trade mark, etc. The spoon is perfect and the engraving perfectly legible. Is it part of the purchase money given by Wm. Penn to the Indians for Pennsylvania, and may it not have once been the property of the great Chief Logan?"

A letter from Gettysburg to the New York *Tribune* states that the waters of the springs at that place are a solvent of calculus. This is highly important, if true.

Rev. W. P. Bignell writes to the *Christian Advocate*, warning the members of the Erie Conference against Charles Whitcomb, an arrant imposter, who is now circulating within its bounds. During his absence, a few weeks since, Whitcomb got access to his pulpit at Titusville, took sick, and remained with one of the families of his church, representing himself as from Topeka, Kansas, where he had labored successfully as a minister; but Rev. Bignell could not find his name among the minutes of the Kansas Conference. In the meantime, Rev. Dobbs, of Erie, appeared in Titusville, and recognized Whitcomb as the same person who had twice attempted to play the same game on him, once at Randolph, and again at Erie. As soon as discovered he summarily left Titusville, soon enough to stop a subscription that was being raised among the members of the G. A. R. He was going on crutches, and professed to have been a member of the Seventh Ohio Regiment.

George Meese was struck on the head by the limb of a tree he was felling, near Salisbury, Somerset county, one day last week, and so severely injured that he cannot recover.

John Ryan, of Prospect Hill, Cambria county, attempted to jump on a passenger train as it was leaving the depot, fell under the car and was so crushed that he died the next day. He was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident.

By the fall of a tree in Southampton township, Bedford county, last week, a son of Mr. James Bowman was instantly killed.

Dr. Benjamin Mishler, the go ahead Lancastrian, accomplished the feat last week of putting an additional story and new roof on one of his houses inside of twenty-four working hours, plastering, painting and finishing it all out complete.

A little child in Norristown narrowly escaped suffocation in a trunk. It was playing therein, when the lid fell on a self locker. The frantic parents for over an hour heard its cries, but searched everywhere but the right place. Finally the father unlocked the trunk, and it was rescued when almost dead.

The tavern keepers at Indiana, incensed at the refusal to grant license to sell liquor, closed their houses entirely last Monday—the day on which Court met, and when the town was filled with strangers. A meeting of citizens was called, and private houses thrown for the entertainment of visitors. Subscriptions for the building of a new hotel, to be conducted on temperance principles, have been made, and it bids fair to be erected.

A man named James Faust, of Wernersville, Berks county, got drunk Monday and beat his wife terribly, breaking three of her ribs and her right elbow, and otherwise severely injuring her. After whipping her to his satisfaction, he went to bed, leaving her lying unconscious on the floor, where she was found by one of her children, and a doctor was called in. The brute was next day arrested and lodged in prison.

Alfred Jordan, three years old, fell from a skiff at Lewisburg last week, and was drowned.

The Williamsport *Gazette* says there is on exhibition at a church festival in that city a paper printed at Ulster, N. Y., January 4, 1,000. We should like to see it.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* makes mention of having received a monster stalk of rhubarb. The entire length of the stalk and leaf is four feet eleven and a half inches, and the leaf is nearly four feet in diameter; the solid part of the stem being thirty-two inches long and three inches in diameter.

Mrs. Getschell, of Philadelphia, who, a few days ago, fired upon a burglar in her house, is a niece of the naval hero, Commodore Stephen Decatur, and daughter of Major Levi Twiggs, of the Marine Corps, who fell at Chepultepec. Blood will tell.

Juniata county is agitated about the discovery of valuable deposits of iron ore within her borders.

The Huntingdon *Journal* says: During the past few days our town and vicinity have been visited with the hardest rains and most destructive floods which have been known for a number of years. The loss throughout the county, in the destruction of public and private property, the destruction of bridges, fences, grass, grain and other growing crops, is no doubt incalculable, and falls heavily upon the farming community, at a time when the prospects for an abundant crop of everything never were more favorable.

The Harrisburg *Topic*, of Friday, tells this story: "Some time since a married couple residing in this city, finding their domestic life full of dissensions and infelicities, and their pathway instead of roses filled with thorns, by mutual consent resolved to apply for a divorce. Lawyers were employed, who saw a chance to line their pockets, as the parties are possessed of considerable worldly possessions. But scarcely had proceedings been instituted before the 'old love' returned, again the old flame burned afresh, and husband and wife sincerely repented their rashness and became reconciled. They had, however, ventured too far to retract, and no other resourse was left them than to abide by the result, and let the law take its course and the lawyers their fees. At the last session of the Dauphin county court a decree of divorce was granted to the parties instituting the suit, which, instead of proving satisfactory, closer knit the bonds of sympathy and love between the two, and, as the sequal will show, culminated in a happy reunion, and we trust a more harmonious and blissful wedded life hereafter. The dissevered couple again returned to their youth, renewed their plighted troth, and resolved to forget the past, living a better, happier future, and be re-married. This happy consummation was brought about on Tuesday last at Lancaster, from which city the lady hails, and the second wedding was celebrated with considerable *eclat*, a number of friends being invited to witness the ceremony. The parties are well known in this city, and as the result of their first marriage have had one off-spring, which, however, only lived a year or two.

John Marshman, Sr., died at his residence in Canton township, Washington county, on Friday, the 10th instant, in the ninetieth year of his age. He was born in Maryland, near Bladensburgh, in September, 1780, and had resided in Washington county since 1786.

Thomas W. Morgan, of Scranton, was seriously stabbed Friday night by a party of three ruffians. Mr. Morgan had interfered to save a drunken man whom they were beating.

Edward Berr, aged seven years, was drowned Monday, while bathing in the river at Scranton.

The Methodist congregation of Girard, Erie county, Rev. A. Dillerton, pastor, are engaged in building one of the finest churches in the Erie Conference. It approaches completion, and will be dedicated sometime in September.

Lancaster is agitating the subject of public drinking fountains.

Robert Hall, of Washington, was accidentally shot on Monday last, by J. S. Margerum, who had borrowed a gun, being told it was not loaded. He playfully pointed it at young Hall, when the weapon was discharged, the shot entering Hall's face and neck.

The Philadelphia City Councils have appropriated $700,000 for the erection of a bridge over the Schuylkill, near Fairmount. This is the bridge which had been so long talked of, and which is intended to avoid the dangerous crossing over the Pennsylvania Railroad which renders the approach to the Suspension Bridge dangerous. The new road is to cross the Pennsylvania Railroad by a bridge, and it will approach the eastern side of the river south of the present terminus of the Suspension Bridge.

The Washington *Reporter* says: Hon. A. K. M'Clure, of Philadelphia, has been invited to deliver the annual address before the literary societies of our College at the Commencement, which takes place on the 4th of August, and has signified his acceptance of the same. Col. M'Clure is one of the most eloquent and attractive orators in the State, and an unusually brilliant address may be expected.

A young lady named Kate Zeigler, employed in a paper mill at York, fell through the floor and was caught in the cogs of the machinery, which stripped her of her clothing. Her garments clogged the wheels and stopped them, and she escaped with a few bruises.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

Republicans of Allegheny County.

The time has come for a reform of our party organization, if we would have it maintained in its purity, strength and ascendancy. The principles of our party will endure as long as our free American government continues to exist. The party has a glorious history—an imperishable record. It was the main support of the country in the dark days of treason and rebellion. It has reconstructed fallen commonwealths on broad and solid foundations. It has given liberty, civil rights and protection to a people which it found in bondage. Its traditions will kindle an enthusiasm in the generations which are to succeed to the inheritance it has protected, preserved and enlarged, to emulate its patriotism, courage, endurance and wisdom.

Our duty is to maintain the party organization pure and incorruptible. The mass of the Republican voters of this county are not satisfied with the mode of making nominations for public offices. The party has no fair representation in the Convention; the result is—weak, incompetent, and in other respects, unfit nominations. Corruption largely pervades the public service. The Legislature of our noble old Commonwealth has become a reproach and a byword. The fruits of the glorious works of the past are in danger of being swept away by the rising tide of corruption.

The Committee assuming to represent the Republican party of this county, have issued a call for nominating conventions to meet on the 30th day of August next. The postponing of the conventions to so remote a period, plainly shows that the Committee are unwilling to trust the nominations to be made to the ordeal of public scrutiny, and the effect will be to reduce the voters of our party to the alternative of supporting any ticket, however objectionable, or that may be nominated by any means, however unfair, or not voting at all.

Under these circumstances, we call on the Republicans of Allegheny county to come out and form a ticket for themselves. For this purpose we invite you to meet in your respective election districts, at the place appointed by law for holding elections, on Saturday, the second day of July next, between the hours of *four* and *seven* o'clock, P. M., and discarding the professional office hunter and the professional delegate, select two of your best citizens as delegates to a Convention to meet at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the Wednesday following, July 6th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a Republican Congressional, Legislative and County ticket, and also to provide an improved method of making nominations in the future.

We invite the cordial co-operation of all honest Republicans who wish to rescue their organization from the corrupting domination of selfish and unprincipled politicians.

James Park, Jr,
Wm K Nimick,
B L Fahnestock,
Wm Dilworth, Jr,
Jas I Bennett,
Alex Gordon,
Campbell B Herron,
J Plummer,
Robert Finney,
David Robinson,
David M Smith,
Alex Thomas,
Thos M Carnegie,
James A Hutchinson,
R B Carnahan,
George Irwin,
D Bushnell,
Alex M Byers,
Geo M Laughlin,
Chas S Gill,
Chas L Fitzhugh,
A E W Painter,
D McCandless,
Edwin Miles,
John K Musgrave,
H C Fry,
A M Harper,
Wm H Forsythe,
S S Fowler,
Elliott Bard,
T J Stevenson,
Thos Snowden,
G A Steiner,
W H Whitacre,
Geo Black,
Wm Little,
Wm Woods,
John D Anderson,
John L Boyd,
John Wilson,
Samuel Wilson,
J C Lippincott,
John C Parry,
James Vick,
Alex Wilson,
James Trunix,
Joseph Lippincott,
Samuel H Baird,
D H Wright,
A Floyd,
George F Gilmore,
T B Young,
T H Murray,
Wm Coulson,
J C McVay,
S M Young,
Wm F Lauck,
W H Brown,
James J Pettit,
A C Robertson,
E F Hunziker,
John Campbell,
E H Wise,
James D McKee,
N J Braden,
Thomas B Cook,
R M Westervelt,
J P Bedison,
George J Wilson,
Geo N Armstrong,
R L Miller,
A F Johnston,
Wm McKoun,
J H Herron,
Frank B Sellers,
Wm Richardson,
W G Hoover,
James P Hanna,
Thos H Rabe,
W Freeman,
W Stevenson,
J Erney Schwartz,
Wm B Scaife,
Edw Hazelton,
Bakewell, Pears & Co,
J G Backofen,
Wm Hughes,
W R Lindsay,
Rob't Hamilton,
O P Scaife,
D W Baird,
Jas S Wakefield,
Thos H Golding,
James Dermett,
A Wilcox,
Wm F Gardner,
Geo S Swartz, Jr,
Earl S Gardner,
Thos J Barbour,
Jas Atkinson,
Chas W Silk,
B G Bakewell,
D S Robinson,
David Stewart,
Geo W Backofen,
L E Backofen,
Geo B Everson,
Jenkins Howells,
Thos Lewis,
Jos Steiner,
R Reed,
J C Jones,
James R Hill,
N B Hatch,
Wm M McKelvy,
Joseph Aten,
Jas S Davison,
Thos Cole,
Sam'l Richardson,
John B Herron,
James Lyons,
Lewis Irwin,
R J Braun,
A D Hiller,
Bateman Goe,
Jake Hill,
W W Grier,
John Harrison,
Jonathan Gallaher,
Wm Lyons,
David Kirk,
J W Tabniser,
S E Herron,
Thos Mitchell,
Wm Dean,
G W McEwen,
Wm J Shuff,
Harrison Taylor,
Elias Alter,
Wm Hubbard,
G Bissel Everson,
M Paulli,
J James,
John Lose,
Pat Harper,
Sidney Cooper,
T Morgan,
J Morgan,
August Rotternig,
Wm Griffiths,
Geo Graff,
Chas W Cooper,
W W Wattles,
D H Fralich,
John Johnston,
E Lindsay Grier,
Jos Chadwick,
Sam McMaster,
Sam G McClelland,
Aug Buerkle,
Thos Cutler,
H H Huber,
C R Little,
A Mohler,
R H Steele,
H. Gorney,
William Eik,
Max Conrad,
H Gartside,
James Thompson,
James A Dodds,
John Tilbrook,
John Grazier,
L R Metzgar,
J A Shoemaker,
D R Coon,
George A Lowe,
Peter Keil,
J L Dunseath,
J Fanty,
J B Kemmerly,
W Fairley,
Robert Orr,
R L Orr,
Harvey Grove,
F H Eaton,
R Q Whitten,
James A Cooper,
R W McConnell,
James D Carlisle,
W L Tener,
John Degelman,
G W Lazear,
Joseph W Spencer,
Thomas Barker,
S S Kirby,
Thomas M Ervin,
Richard Bard,
Wm Ed Barenne,
J J Young,
Wm M Orr,
J K Vankirk, M D,
C C Thompson,
W L Boyd,
H H McClure,
Robt McClure,
Michael Ventress,
F H Coursin,
W Seybold,
Geo Wyant,
A M Bacon,
R F Pritchard,
G Haughterbeck,
Jas H Berry,
A H Lonber,
John S Kuhn,
Jas Lynn,
Wm Logan,
Jas O'Neal,
A H Elan,
Thomas Plumer,
W B Ross,
Joseph Reno,
J T Fetee,
J B Young,
J A Cochran,
W E Ross,
J Bartley,
J S Wilson,
H McCune,
D L Patterson,
Thomas Harper,
Alphonse Wilson,
G W Reynolds,
W Wilson,
Thomas Pollock,
John W Gray,
Wm Hill,
A W Ewing,
A C Taggart,
Robert McDay,
Jos Park,
Wm Armstrong,
James Miller,
W G Warren,
R S Miller,
G Campbell,
W W Davies,
M W Miller,
James B Lyon,
J H Shoenberger,
Geo A Berry,
Alex Nimick,
Springer Harbaugh,
John W Chalfant,
C Arbuthnot,
John H Dalzell,
George Singer, Jr,
H Childs,
Geo Hubley,
Robt Dickson,
Robt J Grier,
Geo W Dilworth,
R K Wilson,
B F Vandevoort,
Henry Snively,
L Matthews,
Wm T Shannon,
Thos C Dickson,
Jno A Renshaw,
W H Biddle,
Jno A Carothers,
Wm Varnum,
J M Conrad,
John L Lyon,
B S Fahnestock,
Wm H Kirkpatrick,
Jas Frazier,
Edwd D Barenne,
Isaiah Dickey,
Jos Woodwell,
Wm Crawford, Jr,
F M Gordon,
C K Reppert,
J S McMillin,
S B Floyd,
Wm Culp,
Robert B Robison,
James Murray,
J F Keeler,
John B Campbell,
Jesse H Lippincott,
George M Reed,
J R Reed,
Chas B McVay,
W C Adams,
James Gillespie,
R P Duff,
R W Poindexter,
Joseph K Bole,
R H Wilson,
James Wilson,
R J Wilson,
W J Woods,
J M Montgomery,
W R Lowe,
J D Burton,
James B Youngson,
J A Herron,
W S Haven,
Atwell & Lee,
Wm Noble,
S R Phillip,
Stephen A Shepard,
John C Tassey,
John Drum,
J E Lowe,
J Loughrey,
Thomas Rankin,
C Holmes,
George A Woods,
M W Rankin,
C W Vanhook,
E A Kitzmiller,
R E Sellers,
C L Graff,
Samuel Williams,
W H House,
Wm McKee,
James B Meanor,
H L Ringwalt,
J Mills,
Withrow Douglass,
Andrew Ackley,
Jacob Wilbert,
Geo Marshall,
W W Ackley,
Geo Lowen,
C C Scaife,
W L Hazelton,
John W Douglass,
J M Lindsay,
Thos J Orr,
Wm Irvin,
Geo Neeld,
L Wilcox,
Chas W Mills,
S P Collins,
Jas L Douglass,
J B Haines,
F W Vance,
John McCallin,
Robt Johnston,
John Roxbury,
C F Herrosee,
Thos Smith,
Moses Lewple,
P Price,
H Picket,
E O Evans,
Peter Milton,
A Lyons,
Samuel Carothers,
Arthur Kirk,
Geo W Cochran,
James Wilkins,
David Bly,
M Graver,
Jos Kirkpatrick,
R C Fulton,
Leo Oppenheimer,
Francis Stoettzing,
Wm Hastings,
W K Gallagher,
John Herron,
W S Batchelder,
J Montzheimer,
R D Clark,
Robt Munroe,
Wm Mackey,
Wm Bailey,
Jas L Brown,
James Russel,
John Rohrenderfer,
John C Shuff,
James Dufferd,
G R Lauman,
Wm W Cooper,
A Hartung,
R Pritchards,
D James,
John Eveston,
Wm Hubbard,
Wm Evans,
D Davis,
Ant Hughes,
James Graham,
John Francis,
Alex Taylor,
John Thompson,
W P Jones,
E C Fralich,
N G Macrum,
J M Carlisle,
John Harrison,
H P Cain,
John Porterfield,
Wm H Sheib,
R C Miller,
Solomon Moon,
R A Kennedy,
M T Steele,
S R Ross,
J A Munson,
G W Kennedy,
G W Munson,
John S Rositer,
Alex Murdock,
John Meskimmen,
John Williams,
Samuel Coon,
Albert A Getty,
W H Turben,
R Stewart,
Wm Sprague,
James L Ferson,
John Beford,
John Greer, Jr,
Wm Emerson,
W H Jemison,
D Hess,
John R Walkinshaw,
M D McFadden,
John F Loy,
James White,
H F Eaton,
F A Stevenson,
J N Zigler,
A W Walkinshaw,
Joseph A Frick,
W L McClintock,
H J Lynch,
E P Armstrong,
Robert C Moore,
George R Lemon,
J A Wycoff,
J H Warner,
John G Wilson,
John Fits,
James Blair,
A F Brooks,
J M O'Neil,
Wm W O'Neil,
B H Newton,
D W McBryar,
Wm W Laughlin,
H G Craft,
G M Bacon,
Wm Wyant,
S H Hoffman,
D C Huffman,
Wm McIntosh,
J K Hammill,
D Clark,
Thos Penney,
R L Rigg,
Lewis Haney,
G C Miller,
J P Learn,
Samuel Cable,
J B Ross,
Hugh Harper,
John Rush,
James Baker,
James Graham,
Joseph Allen,
Fred. Wiley,
M Watt,
A S Wagstaff,
W Boyd,
Wm H Boyd,
Alex Wagstaff,
F W Love,
T L Shields,
E P Young,
H Lee,
James Rynd,
R M Dickey,
Alex Dickey,
Thos Chantler,
Jas R McClelland,
C P Biddle,
Wm S Biddle,
D E Kay,
Walter Ure,
J C McCombes,
Henry H Blake,
Jas Campbell,
S T McClelland,
Chas A M Myers,
Robert Martin, Jr,
Ed Armstrong,
A A Hartman,
Andrew D Smith,
John Ibbottson,
Lewis Powe,
Ed Noyes,
James C Davis,
Wm H Mundell,
Wm Mitchell,
George O'Riley,
H A George,
Francis Clark,
J A White,
Oliver McClintock,
A F Penticost,
James Hoag, Jr,
J W Morrison,
Henderson George,
J B Owens,
D E Sark, Jr,
Rob't Murray,
John Hancock,
Aaron Cozax,
A W Martin,
G K Cartwright,
John Butler,
Hamilton McHenry,
Wm Moore,
J H Walker,
Jerome Jepley,
Henry Boyde,
Lewis Lewis,
James Godfrey,
Lemon Davies,
H D Goldman,
P Dysert,
J Linton,
John Whittaker,
J R Holmes,
James Harper,
J McFerron,
H Raynor,
W J Freeborn,
W W Linch,
J Robinson,
E Lewis,
J T Wilson,
C Rahm,
James P Geleton,
Wm F Aull,
John A Hiller,
Geo McCandless,
Samuel Smith,
Robert D Thompson,
J W Martin,
H R Tomer,
W W Roup,
F B McConnell,
Henry P Krebs,
Stewart McKee,
Jas C Kuhn,
Geo Finlay,
John Gettys,
J A Wherry,
H H Noble,
Wm M Speer,
Frank Hatfield,
W D Wrighter,
John A Brown,
Thomas Dunn,
C Devinney,
Wm Ranland,
Wm R Justice,
Herman Burland,
Henry Moore,
John Camlouer, Jr,
W Dohertz,
J Coyne,
John Gleasnor,
C Quicksell,
W H Everson,
Thomas J Hoskinson,
J F Allison,
T J Burchfield,
M P Sloan,
Drape & Robertson,
James Mackoun,
S Y Kennedy,
Joseph Gatchell,
Oto Glaser,
Wm McCord,
G S B Liggett,
John Uttenriler,
Pat Dougherty,
Joseph Fleming,
James Brown,
Frank Cousley,
John Martin,
G W Ross,
Robert Colman,
J G Weiser,
Robert S. Davis,
S V Slatt,
Thomas Todd,
Wm McCoune,
T Digens,
Samuel England,
F Mason,
Robert Hughes,
Robert Jemison,
James Morrow,
Christ Lang,
James Seymour,
Daniel Townsend,
Samuel Wallace,
Joseph Nicklin,
Henry Snyder,
John Carmont,
John Thomas,
John Slater,
Wm Davis,
Henry Williams,
Ed A Patterson,
Abraham Frayer,
Martin Lial,
Edward Garrard,
Conrad Weaver,
George Nernss,
Joseph L Alley,
Geo Weible,
Jos Cunningham,
Jas Henderson,
J H Williams,
J S Smith,
D Unks,
James R Johnston,
Jno Nevergold,
Hy R Williams,
Geo Henderson,
John Miller,
David Evans,
Evan Evans,
Jas Muller,
Geo Finley,
L W Trittle,
Geo McGonigle,
Wm L Denison,
D E Bowen,
Wm McCombs,
D McCombs,
J N Martin,
Alfred H Maddock,
H C Fry,
John T Reed,
Frank Bosler,
James Lewis,
Matthew H Holman,
Nicholas Stoppel,
Edwd Seager,
Robt McAdams,
Samuel M Kane,
Thos Matthews,
Richard Surger,
W Fleming,
Alex Hughes,
Carl Stadelmann,
C A Backaus,
John G Ferguson,
John Scott,
G W Henn,
Samuel Davis,
George Evens,
James Farrell,
James Riley,
Wm H Lindsay,
E S Blake,
Ed Gorman,
George Green,
S M Blake,
A W Blake,
D N Wiley,
Wm Warren,
H Linton,
Wm Shippan,
Rob't Power,
John Graham,
J W Crawford,
O L Miller,
Samuel Hezlep,
John Taggart,
H W Arthur,
L S White,
J W Boyd,
H McKelvy,
Isaac Charles,
Wm Burchfield,
J T Bidwell,
J T McClelland,
C W Devellin,
James Woods,
John Graham, Jr,
John F Brown,
Ed Dawson,
Joshua Beaumont,
H Nicholls,
John Buke,
W E Ray,
D Law,
W Schmidt,
Wm T McKnight,
Tobias Shearing,
J P Hobson,
J Elloway,
J Haslett,
Thos Wilson,
R H Semple,
J B Street,
P G Simpson,
A C Packer,
David Dalzell,
G W Galbraith,
John R Musgrave,
Thos Wilson, Jr,
Thos Wilson, Sr,
John Ross,
John G Young,
Finley Torrens,
Wm Hemerley,
Chas W McDade,
John G Hendrickson,
Samuel G Andrews,
Geo Forward,
C C Smith,
A Bates,
Jas Parker,
John McKelvey,
Wm McKee,
Wm J Tellbrook,
Jas R Millar,
M H Allen,
W Dalzell,
John Stager,
John L Brown,
N Keefer,
Joseph Bradley,
Isaac Hopkins,
M V B Sadlade,
W J Brinton,
James M Dickson,
J Weaver,
David James,
David Alexander,
David Morgan,
James Stevenson,
Weston Dean,
H N Speer,
John Green,
A Bechtol,
Thomas Earnest,
D M Armor,
J W Porter,
W Vankirk,
Thos Lockhart,
Charles Lockhart,
Wm Rore,
Thomas S Graff,
John S Stagle,
John Morrow,
Edwin Lewis,
R H Ray,
J Roth,
Andrew Bell,
Samuel Stitzell,
John A Hetzel,
Thomas Kean,
Wm Anderson,
Henry McCombs,
Thomas Henderson,
Reed Williams,
James McKay,
H Dravo,
George Beynon,
Wm Parker,
Alex Boyd,
Thomas Hunter,
Charles M Wooten,
Moses Hill,
E A Macrum,
George K Miles,
Robert Seymour,
W Shafer,
F W Schobfield,
Enoch Davis,
Charles T Watt,
Charles Frayer,
Geo Gift,
Philip Thomas,
Jos Malone,
John Frayer,
Jas Howells,
Geo Kern,
T B Jones,
Jacob Beilerr,
Walter Price,
Geo Fisher,
Jos Ingham,
David McCulley,
Henry Weible,
Wm Reese,
George Rowan,
D McNulty,
Jno D Robertson,
Hiram Miller,
James Stewart,
J Neymeister,
Jos H Browning,
S P Klingsmith,
Thos W Shaw,
Davis Jones,
Wm Prothers,
John J Forster,
Martin Nestle,
Chas A Warmcastle,
S W Boren,
Thos McCombs,
J D McFoss,
S T Morrison,
John Miller,
W J McKee,
Jos Anderson,
Andw McWhorter,
John Daulenmeyer,
Wm Lewis,
James McCord,
Robt Reid,
Martin Dietrich,
A Daulenmeyer,
John Heaver,
Saml Moulds,
August Spaber,
C H Reithmiller,
P R Greor,
Saml P Harper,
Wilhelm Sperber,
Nathan Parker,
Wm Roy,
Wm Sheaffer,
James Johns,
George Jacobs,
Thos Maxwell,
Matthew Brown,
Robert Mitchell.

And a large number of other names, which will be published hereafter.

THE CROPS.

The prospect throughout Bedford county for crops of all sorts is favorable. Wheat and rye promise well but have been somewhat damaged by the recent rains. Corn and oats are flourishing. The grass crop will be abundant. Fruit—peaches, apples, pears, etc., will be a fair average crop.

The fruit crop in Indiana county promises to be very fine.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says: For a week past the weather in this latitude has been wet and cool, and consequently not good for corn, still the corn looks well enough under the circumstances, and will make a good crop, unless some untoward circumstances intervene, between this and autumn. The wheat has been much prostrated by wind and rain, but shows much recuperative energy. The grass crop is considered as made, and is good. Oats look well.

The Lawrence *Journal* has been informed by farmers from different parts of the county that the grain has been badly blown down by the late storms, and, where the hail was heavy, the wheat, corn, and small fruits are very much injured. We have examined some such fields in our travels, and, although some damage has been done, the unusually large crops promised this year will bear a large discount, and still there will be a large surplus beyond our wants.

In Dauphin county, grain is everywhere badly lodged by the continual rainy weather, and grass is rotting. Fruit is more or less injured.

The Wilmington, Delaware, *Commercial* has the following in regard to the peach crop: "While the peech trees were in blossom, this spring, they apparently gave promise of such a yield as was never yet seen, and fabulous estimates of the probable number of baskets were made. Soon afterwards came a report that the fruit was falling off, and that the trees which bore so largely last year would not produce this year, and there would not be much of a crop after all. We refused to credit this report at the time, and feel confident that we were wise in so doing. We are advised by gentlemen thoroughly familiar with fruit growing, and who have made careful examination of the orchards, that though the extravagant hopes of the blossom time will not be realized, that there is nevertheless a splendid prospect, and that a larger yield is promised than the immense one of last year. The falling off, which excited so much alarm, has, in many cases, been beneficial, rather than otherwise, and the trees will bring fruit to greater perfection. We have late advices from Sussex, which go to prove that the prospect there is far better than has recently been represented. A gentleman whom we have never yet found mistaken in his estimates, assures us that the crop will be at least equal to that of last year, and probably greater."

REPRESENTATIVE SHANKS, the Republican Congressional nominee for re-election from the Ninth District of Indiana, made use of the following cheering words in a speech thanking the Convention that nominated him: The Administration in all its departments is harmonious. We are working together to diminish taxation—to lighten the wearisome burdens of the people, and to diminish the expenses of the government in all its branches. This work is well matured, and will be accomplished, I believe, most satisfactorily to the people before the end of the present session. In the brief time I have before me now I can only generalize those measures of relief. Measures are now pending before Congress by which the people will be relieved from $100,000,000 of taxation. I speak in round numbers; it may be less, and it may amount to more. The revenue derived from the tariff will be diminished $22,800,000; from internal revenue, $33,000,000. All that vexatious class of taxes derived from small stamps, and from special license tax on trade and business, will be swept away. This special tax will be continued on professions, whisky, and other luxuries only. [Laughter.] Then again, an income equal to $2,000 will be exempt from taxation. We will save the people $17,000,000 in the reduction of fees and salaries, and in cutting off useless offices and officers, and $25,000,000 more by a necessary and most judicious reduction of the army and navy.

Another measure is being perfected, which will bring forth abundant good at an early day in the future. By a Funding bill, the details of which I have no time to explain, we hope soon to secure money for the payment of our great debt at a much lower rate of interest than we are now paying. Our money—so long derided by the Democracy—has, by the prudence and economy of a Republican administration, become good.

◆

THE effect of the apportionment bill, which passed the Senate the other day, upon the following Western States, under the new census, is estimated as follows:

	Present representation.	Under the bill.
Illinois	14	20
Ohio	19	21
Indiana	11	13
Michigan	6	10
Wisconsin	6	10
Minnesota	2	4
Iowa	6	10
Missouri	9	13
Kansas	1	3
Total	74	104

◆

A NEW YORK paper says: From now till about the end of August, Saturday, by common consent, will be a half holiday with the business community down town. Nearly all the leading brokers and merchants have so informed their clerks, and the clerks accordingly are happy. This afternoon half of Wall street and Broad street seemed to be out in the Central Park or on the Boulevard. But it will soon cease to be fashionable to be seen there at all, or anywhere, except at the watering places.

PERSONAL.

R. B. Carpenter, the reform candidate for Governor of South Carolina, is a native of Kentucky, but for fifteen years before the war lived in Chicago as a lawyer. He joined the Union army, and gained the promotion of Colonel. When the war ended, he settled in Charleston and opened a law office, and, not long afterwards, was elected by the Republicans a Judge of the Circuit Court for the Charleston district. He is a moderate Republican in politics, and quite popular with the Conservatives. When he lived in Chicago, he was an ardent Democratic politician of the State rights school, and warmly espoused the side of the Buchanan faction against Douglas, and will be recollected among the followers of the Little Giant as a tall, swarthy Kentucky lawyer, with a peculiar "cast" in his eye, who trained with the Ike Cook faction, and opposed Douglas. He has a fair chance of being elected.

Henry Ward Beecher says that the most gratifying circumstance in his life was the being kissed by Kossuth. A contemporary asks, Isn't this a little hard upon poor Mrs. Beecher?

Senator Revels has a brother living in Nashville, Tenn., who was educated by the American Colonization Society as a physician, the intention being that he should go to Liberia. The war broke out and he did not leave the United States, but, with commendable spirit, he went to work and paid back every cent that had been expended by the Society on his education. For a "nigger" he certainly behaved handsomely. How many white men would have done better?

Max Maretzek and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul sailed for Europe on Saturday.

Jacob Bright, the brother of the celebrated Liberal, is reported to have said that had female suffrage prevailed in England the Torys would have received nearly all of the 300,000 votes cast by women.

The New York *Independent* says Grant, Fish and Colfax committed a blunder when they signed an indorsement of the aims and objects of the coming Evangelical Alliance in their official capacity.

Colonel C. F. Jacques has just been examined under oath before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs concerning an interview he had with ex-President Buchanan, in 1863. We quote from his testimony: "Among other important facts which I discovered in this movement, was that ex-President Buchanan was thoroughly advised of and familiar with all the movements of the enemy on the border, and in full sympathy with them, and preferred that they should succeed in their wicked design against the Government than that the Republican party should succeed in saving and keeping control of the country." Colonel Jacques was in the secret service of the Government.

Sixteen members of the council of the English Evangelical Alliance—including Dr. R. S. Candlish, A. Kinnaird, Dr. A. Thompson and R. C. L. Bevan, the treasurer—have resigned on account of the refusal of the Alliance to condemn the views of Rev. T. R. Bailey, another member of the council of the Alliance, who believes that the lost will endure tolerable torments.

Rev. DeWitt Talmage is thus described: "Under forty, yet tall, slight, lean. He is neither handsome nor imposing in appearance; he is not graceful in gesture, he is not possessed of a very pleasant voice, he is not acurate in ennunciation, he is not accurate in pronunciation. If you are afflicted with fastidiousness he will not satisfy you.

General Grant, with several of his official and other family, will celebrate the Fourth of July with the people of Woodstock, Conn. Among the orators are more distinguished names than have ever graced the list of a village celebration since 1776. Senator Buckingham is to preside, and General Butler is the orator for the occasion. Besides the addresses of these able men, orations will be delivered by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, General Stewart L. Woodford, and perhaps by other persons. The President and his family are to be the guests of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, at Woodstock, and of Governor Jewell at Hartford.

The Hon. Alexander K. McClure, of Philadelphia, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the associated literary societies of Jefferson College at Washington, Penn., on the fourth of August.

Miss Hoag entered the Freshman class in the Northwestern University this year, being the first female to avail herself of the privilege. The class have treated her with unvarying politeness; and recently, having adopted a new class cap, they had a cap, suitable for a lady's wear, but as nearly as possible like theirs, made for their lady classmate, and presented it to her with compliments.

It is reported that Judge Bingham thinks of retiring from Congressional life, and his name is associated with the mission to Italy, now filled by George P. Marsh.

Madame Parepa Rosa is about to leave for Europe. Sunday morning last she attended service at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, N. Y., singing during the offertory Handel's aria from the "Messiah," "Come unto Him." After service Madame Rosa bade farewell to Dr. Tyng, who had officiated at her marriage with Carl Rosa. Madame Rosa will return to this country next spring to take part in a music festival to be held in Boston, in May, 1871. During the summer months she will take a season of rest, declining engagements offered her in England.

An authentic statement of Mr. Greeley's illness says that within a very few days past he was unable to set up or receive visits. On his return from St. Thomas, a little more than a week ago, he was so ill that the first thing he asked for, on arriving at the house of Mr. Jas. Gibbons, was a bed. A violent attack of chills and fever, more violent than such attacks usually are, even at their worst, so prostrated him that a few days ago his life was despaired of. But he has now weathered the storm, and though still very ill, is in a fair way to a speedy recovery. Mrs. Greeley, a confirmed invalid, whom her husband went to St. Thomas to bring home, announces her intention to try the benefit of a voyage to Europe in the fall.

General Anderson is now living in straightened pecuniary circumstances and bad health in a small French town. Compelled by ill health to be placed on the retired list after losing his fortune in the war, he sold his library and other effects and departed for Europe, where living was less expensive than in the country which he had done so much to save.

MAJOR GENERAL STURGIS writes from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to a Philadelphia paper, concerning the manner in which General Magruder left Washington to take part in the rebellion. In 1862 the President reviewed a part of General Sturgis' command, near Tenallytown. "As they were riding toward the Soldiers' Home," the General says, "the President addressed me thus:"

"Sturgis" (it was no unusual thing for Mr. Lincoln to adopt this familiar style), "I cannot call to mind now any single event of my administration that gave me so much pain or wounded me so deeply as the singular conduct of Colonel Magruder on the very night before he abandoned us."

I said, "Why so, Mr. President?"

Mr. Lincoln replied, "Because he came to see me the very evening before he left, and voluntarily said, while expressing his abhorrence of secession, 'Sir, I was brought up and educated under the glorious old flag; I have lived under it and have fought under it, and, sir, with the help of God, I shall fight under it again, and, if need be, shall die under it!'"

"The very next day," the President continued, "Magruder abandoned us! So at the very moment he was making to me these protestations of loyalty and devotion, he must have had his mind fully made up to leave! And it seemed the more wanton and cruel in him because he knew that I had implicit confidence in his integrity. The fact is, when I learned that he had gone over to the enemy, and I had been so completely deceived in him, my confidence was shaken in everybody, and I hardly knew whom to trust any more!"

ONE hundred and sixty-eight years ago a French and Spanish fleet under command of Count Chateau-Renault which formed an escort to an Indian fleet returning from Vera Cruz was attacked by one hundred and fifty Dutch and English vessels of war. A fight ensued at the mouth of Vigo Bay which resulted in a triumph to the English and Dutch Admirals. Eighteen vessels and twenty-eight galleons were taken or destroyed, the cargo of which was said to consist of $3,000,000 besides valuable merchandise. The French burned their ships, and made their escape ashore. The conquerors shared some millions of dollars, and some more millions were sunk. According to Lafuente the doubloons got on shore through Gallic energy were soon captured, and "immense riches in gold, silver and precious merchandise disappeared under the waves."

An attempt is now being made to recover this lost treasure, and after nineteen days search with diving bells, fifteen galleons were found lying at a depth of two hundred feet, and considerable gold and valuable arms rewarded the labor of the divers. The search continues under the direction of M. Periere, a Paris banker, who, immediately on the overthrow of the lazy Bourbon dynasty in Spain, obtained permission from the Provisional Government to attempt the recovery of this vast wealth.

A CO-OPERATION bank on a somewhat novel plan has been established at Breslau in Germany, the stockholders or members of which are working men. The management of this institution is very simple. An individual having served his time at the weaving trade, pays a stipulated initiation fee, and subscribes for as many shares of stock as will amount to the loan he wants. After the expiration of a certain time, two months perhaps, the bank furnishes him the means to buy a loom, a suitable building to put it in, and the necessary quantity of yarn to commence manufacturing on his own account. A dozen or more weavers, by the same process, may unite themselves together and start a cloth factory. The profits for 1869 amounted to $100,000. The Breslau institution is one of a ring of fifteen hundred banks, numbering three hundred thousand members, managing a capital of $100,000,000, and loaning collectively last year 139,000,000 thalers. The center of this grand monetary ring is the Genassenschafts Bank of Berlin, which assists the others when they need it, and keep up the proper balance of power.

AFTER disporting themselves around the public buildings at Washington until even the grandeur of the capital palled upon them, the red men, at their own request, and our expense, were whisked through Baltimore, by Philadelphia, and into the heart of New York, surrounded meanwhile with all the luxuries known to modern travel. They then visited the Navy Yard over in Brooklyn strutted the deck of the French frigate Magicienne, played with a fifteen inch gun, lunched at the Astor House, and finally yawned ungracefully and said they didn't care much about metropolitan life after all.

From all accounts they carried themselves right royally, and accepted the homage offered them by Jim Fisk as if they were used to such luxuries. Before quitting Gotham, however, they spent the $100 President Grant gave them for blankets, beads, umbrellas and combs. We did not learn that they had invested in soap, but we hope the omission is that of our informant, not theirs, for we would consider it little less than a crime to send them home to their fastidious friends in a state of uncleanliness.

SENATOR CONKLING, is represented by a West Point correspondent to have said, when asked what he thought of the colored boys sent there to be cadets. They are not representative boys at all. They do not represent any race. Howard represents very poorly the bleached African, while Smith represents no race at all, being neither white nor black—a kind of speckled Mongolian. The whole thing is a farce, and a great calamity to West Point, sir. They will only fail in examination, and the whole turmoil will have been for nothing, except that these boys will have been slaughtered forerunners of a great reformation—a reformation which gives representation to four millions of new citizens.

NOTWITHSTANDING previous discouraging reports from the Darien Canal expedition, Commander Selfridge now writes in very good spirits with regard to his success thus far, and still believes that the route from the gulf of San Blas to the Bayano river, and thence to the Pacific, will prove practicable. However, he will continue his explorations until the best possible route is obtained.

Weekly Commercial.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1870.

The Internal Revenue Bill,

To-day reported from the Ways and Means Committee, is the second part of the great bill brought over from last session, with such changes and modifications as the bureau and Committee have agreed upon. It was of immense length, and relates solely to the administration of the bureau and revenue laws. The bureau is raised to a Department, with a seat in the Cabinet, and the force of revenue officials is reduced to correspond with the reduction of taxes. The bill repeals all existing laws giving officers of the revenue fees and moieties as informers; does away with the whole system of spies and detectives, and authorizes the appointment of twenty-five assistant supervisors. General Schenck said he should call it up next week, Wednesday, or as soon thereafter as possible, and require the House to pass it during the week. It does not seem at all probable that the Senate will get time to act on it this session. The provision making the Bureau a separate department will encounter a great deal of opposition.

The Tax and Tariff Bill

Is likely to occupy the attention of the Senate all this week at least, and perhaps longer. The debate has fairly opened, but nothing more. All the sections levying special or license taxes were cut out in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee. Sumner, Conkling and Corbett attacked the income section with force, and demanded the total abolition of that tax. The issue is whether it shall be retained and certain tariff rates reduced; or whether the duties on tea, coffee, sugar, &c., shall be kept where they are, and the income tax be abolished. Sherman was the only one today who advocated the retention of the tax, and he said if it was thrown over the bill would have to be recommitted. It is as yet impossible to say what will be done by the Senate.

The Correspondent Not to be Expelled.

Judge Poland made the report of his committee on expelling Scott Smith, the correspondent, from the reporters' gallery. The report reviews the case fairly, and dispassionately, and then concludes with a practical and common sense view of the advanced position of the newspaper press, and the relations of a free press to public men and public affairs. He claims that while newspapers should exercise due care in publishing statements in regard to the reputation of persons in office, that still if there appears fair grounds for belief that any wrong is being done, correspondents should be free to publish the matter in the interest of the people. The report is of considerable length, and has gone to the printer. It concludes with a recommendation to lay the resolution of expulsion on the table.

Farnsworth's Attack on Butler.

Such a scene as Farnsworth's attack on Butler caused in the House to-day has not been witnessed in Congress for a long time. It came up on a proposition to pass the bill to extend the Smith & Wesson pistol patent, known as the bill for the relief of Rollin White, over the veto of the President. The Senate had previously carried it against the President by forty-two to eleven. The debate had been running on with a tolerably smooth course for nearly an hour, when Butler rose and began to speak in favor of the extension. Farnsworth at once made a point of order that he was interested in the pending bill, and moved that he be not allowed to proceed. At this Butler, in his usual style of bluff, jerked out that it was false, and he would not be choked by a man who ran to beard rather than to brains. Farnsworth retorted that the member might curse his beard, but he could not come into the House and steal in the shadow of it. The Speaker, in spite of the general confusion, managed to decide that the rule applied to votes, not speeches. Farnsworth coolly advanced towards the desk and said that as the member from Massachusetts had denied the statement that he was counsel in the case, he asked to have the official documents which he sent to the desk read to prove it. As the page took them up they looked formidable with the blue ribbons and seal of one of the Departments. There was suddenly a general quiet, and several expressed the hope that no one would object to the papers being read in a case of such gravity. Members from each side of the House crowded toward the center, and the scene was a very quiet one, considering the intense excitement while the Speaker and Farnsworth were exchanging opinions on the propriety of reading the document. Meanwhile Butler was charging around, acting more like a crazy person than a sane man. He was part of the time almost choking with rage, and at the same time more thoroughly embarrassed than he has ever before appeared. It was evident to everybody that he was hit in a sore place, and was moreover much worried at the looks of the papers offered. At last, in the midst of the rulings concerning the reading, he ran quickly down to the Clerk's desk and got possession of the papers, hastily ran them over, got out a date, and seemed a little relieved. He then said the reading of the documents would show Farnsworth's statements false and malicious. They showed from the record of the Patent Office that Butler had some time since received a fee of $2,000 from White, and that he acknowledged himself to the Patent Office as White's attorney. The reading caused a great sensation. Butler at once claimed that the date showed the fee to have been for preparing a brief in the case for the Supreme Court. At this point an attempt was made to have a vote, and Butler seemed anxious to get off that way, but Farnsworth opposed so as to get a further chance to speak. The House sided with the latter and refused to second the call for the previous question, and so Farnsworth got the floor. He went straight at Butler as if with an ax or cleaver; charged him with fraud, with false pretenses, with rendering himself liable to prosecution for misdemeanor in bringing his law cases on the floor in his capacity of a member, and of being on one side in this case before he was retained and paid, and on the other side as a member since, closing up with the lines from Hudibras.—

> "Compounding sins he is inclined to,
> By damning those he has a mind to."

Butler writhed terribly during this excoriation. For about the first time in his Congressional career, he showed to all on the floor or in the galleries that he was hit in a very sore spot. Butler tried to answer by putting himself on high moral ground. He had never brought private grievances before the House. He explained the fee by claiming it was for a printed brief which he had filed in the Supreme Court, and he appealed to his fellow members to say whether there was anything discreditable. Pointing in a sneering way at Farnsworth, he cried out, "Malice, aided by weakness, is infamy," and added that Farnsworth's blow was that of a coward and an assassin. The Speaker rapped him to order, but he repeated nearly the same words, and closed with a quotation from Shylock, which more seemed to regard as natural. This ended the hacking and hewing in the House. It is the universal subject of talk throughout the city to-night.

Minister Motley to be Recalled.

There is a report, which is pretty well founded, that Motley will shortly be recalled from London.

The San Domingo Reports.

The San Domingo Committee does not get through with its reports so readily as it thought it might, and they again go over for two or three days, carrying the treaty with them. Senator Howard is drawing up that of the majority, and Gen. Schurz that of the minority. Hatch is supposed to be on his way home, but cannot reach here till early week after next. His testimony was not needed.

The Apportionment Bill

With the Senate amendment, was reached in the House this afternoon, and at once led to a fight, the Eastern men going against it and the Western men for it. A test question to lay it on the table was lost by 78 to 78, showing that it will pass with the increase to three hundred members if the strength on it can be held together.

RACING AGAINST TIME.

Fastest Time on Record from New Orleans to St. Louis—The Natchez Beats the J. M. White's Famous Run.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The famous steamer Natchez, Captain Tom Leathers, which has been making a race against time from New Orleans to St. Louis, arrived here a few minutes after four o'clock this afternoon. The following items are taken from her log: To Natchez, seventeen hours and fifty-two minutes; Vicksburg, twenty-six hours; Memphis, two days, nine hours and forty minutes; Cairo, three days, four hours and thirty-five minutes; St. Louis, three days, twenty-two hours and thirty minutes. The race was made to beat, if possible, the time made by the celebrated J. M. White in 1844, which was three days, twenty-three hours and nine minutes, and which has never been beaten until to-day, although many of the swiftest boats which have run this river during the past quarter of a century have attempted to do it. There has been great excitement among steamboatmen and citizens generally all day, in regard to this race, and when the Natchez touched the wharf this evening she was immediately thronged with an excited crowd, who were very joyous over the great victory. Large amounts of money changed hands on result. W. S. Pike, a banker of New Orleans, who was a passenger on the Natchez, and who claims to have kept a careful record of the trip, asserts that the passage was made in three days, twenty-one hours and fifty-eight minutes, the difference between Cairo and this point.

THE *British Colonist* published at Victoria, British Columbia, in a recent issue uttered the following: We regard the construction of the Canadian Pacific as the touchstone which is to finally settle the whole question of nationality in North America. A great opportunity is now presented; and if the Imperial Government and the Canadian Government do not prove equal to the occasion and step boldly forward and fulfill their great mission in this matter, there will only be one alternative left—and that will be to retire from the continent. We are greatly disposed to regard this work as the real test of national success. Should the Dominion hesitate and succumb before the apparent magnitude of the enterprise which can alone give vitality and reality to the new Empire, we shall be content to accept that as a final end of the whole matter of creating a British Empire on this continent.

The cost of the work is thus figured:

First and second section, 2,000 miles	$75,000,000
Third section, 152 miles	18,000,000
Other portions	7,000,000
Total	$100,000,000

THE President has received from an individual belonging in California a plan for paying off immediately the public debt. He proposes a grand international gift exhibition, to be held in some one of the centrally located cities during the last year of President Grant's administration. One thousand million tickets, at five dollars each, in gold or silver coin, to be issued. The sum of two thousand millions of dollars is to be distributed as gifts, in sums ranging from one hundred dollars up to five hundred millions of dollars; the remainder, after paying expenses, to be applied to the extinction of the debt, and the building of a magnificent national capitol in the most central part of the country. He assures the President that it would be a success; that it would raise us materially in the eyes of the world, and that foreigners would deem us the most progressive people of the world, and would exclaim, "Great are the people of the United States of America!"

A Boston paper charges the wealthy people of that city with running away to the seaside resorts to escape taxation on their large personal estates. It says: We hear of gentlemen making their boasts in the cars that they saved enough by their removal from Boston prior to May 1st to pay their annual expenses. Now we can hardly believe that any truly honorable man wishes to throw his burdens, which he is fully able to bear, on the shoulders of those to whom the increased load is most oppressive. We only wish, as a punishment to such fleeing tax payers and their families, that they were prohibited by law from removing back to the city during the year. Such a law would correct the evil of which we complain, after the experience of one hard winter on the peninsula of Nahant.

A CALL TO KANSAS.

Le Roy, Coffey County—Who Are Wanted—What They Can Do—The Inducements.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LE ROY, COFFEY COUNTY, June 13, 1870.

Knowing with what eager avidity anything relating to Kansas is read by a great number of your patrons, I thought I would give you a few notes from this section of the "Massachusetts of the West." Many people imagine that going to Kansas means leaving all civilization, and plunging at once into a wilderness untrodden as yet by any one save the redskin or buffalo. Instead of that, one is surprised with the sight of beautiful towns and villages, sprung up as if by magic, surrounded by improved farms and easy habitations in almost every direction. To be sure there is a great deal of wild land. What I mean by wild land is uncultivated land, that needs settling up, but it is hardly ever out of sight of improved farms, except out on the extreme frontier. Thousands are coming in every week, and not a day passes that you can see from one to a dozen emigrant wagons, with their white canvas covers, passing by on the road. Indians are not to be found except on the reservations, where they live in a half civilized kind of a way, having a few cattle, and perhaps cultivating an acre or two of ground, but generally their only subsistence is what the Government affords. It is somewhat strange to an Eastern man, but nevertheless true, that Indian reservations are always the choicest land in the country, which goes to show that Indians have at least an eye to business.

This part of Kansas is noted for its magnificent ranges for cattle, consisting of high prairie land and river bottoms covered with rich grass, which grows from four to six feet high; and which, cured into hay, makes a strong rich fodder, only equalled by the tame grasses of the older States. The town from which I indite this letter is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Neosho river, in what is known as the "Great Neosho Valley," which for richness of country is unequaled. Corn is raised at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre, wheat forty, oats sixty to eighty, and so on. The timber here is very heavy, consisting mostly of black walnut, hickory, elm, cottonwood and oak. I have seen walnut logs that would measure six feet through. Walnut lumber is principally used for framing timbers for dwellings, and also for weather boarding. A furniture factory would prove a splendid investment here, as there is a great demand and prices are high on account of the railroad rates, which are "hefty" in this country.

The town was laid out before the war, but never numbered over a dozen houses until the last two years, when it took a start, and to-day has a population of 1,300 people. Of business houses it has about twenty-five, mostly dry goods, grocery and general merchandizing stores, but it needs a first-class hardware store and if your readers are thinking of going into a business of that kind, they can do better here than any place I know of. Commanding as it does the finest agricultural country in the West, with one railroad running north and south built, and one from Kansas City southwest under contract, I know of no town that presents as great advantages as this. To a live, practical business man who can bring out a good stock, say from $8,000 to $18,000 worth, I am empowered to offer a store-room (frame) 24 by 60 feet, with shelving complete, for $250 per year, and if not satisfied with the business done in one year, the party to have the store free. I am satisfied a large jobbing business could be done here in Pittsburgh manufactures, such as nails, all kinds of iron, horse shoes, window glass, plows, agricultural implements, &c. These goods could be shipped to Kansas City by steamboat, and from there (only a hundred miles) by rail to this point. Pittsburgh plows would sell here, and give better satisfaction than the ones we have here. We also need a good lumber yard, which would pay well, as buildings are going up in every direction. If any one wishes any further information please direct them to me. I send you a copy of our new paper, which I think is pretty bright. Its editors are from Pomeroy, Ohio. The citizens of the town are going to have a "grand celebration" on "Ye glorious 4th," and as I am on the Committee of Arrangements, I send you one of our complimentary invites, which I hope will receive a notice at your hands. We will have dinner, speeches and fireworks, also dancing, which is all the go out here; not quite so stylish as at "Long Branch," perhaps, but still apparently very much enjoyed. Your paper comes regularly, and I receive all the Pittsburgh news just four days old. I had the pleasure of entertaining J. Black and George Beck with a short time ago. They are from your city, late of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were on a prospecting tour, and I think are going to make this point their stopping place. Both were much pleased to find late copies of the COMMERCIAL at hand, which were appreciated as they only can be appreciated by "strangers in a strange land." I see by your venerable contemporary that "millions of grasshoppers are ravaging Kansas." I can only say that since I came here in February, I have never seen but one grasshopper and it was lame.

D. B. M.

REMARKABLE DELUSION.

Negro Superstition—Shocking Scenes—A Crazy Negro Woman.

In Limestone county, Texas, lately, an old negro woman named Jane, announced to the rest of the negroes on the farm, some eight or ten adults in number, that she had just received a revelation from God that the millennium was to come on Thursday, the 28th of last month, and that the mighty "Ship of Zion" would come—water or no water—and take all those to glory who should follow implicitly the directions she (Jane) would give them, she being, as she avowed, the chosen instrument of God for their salvation. She first preached a whole day to a large congregation, and after having made many converts, she commanded them to burn one-half of all the household kitchen furniture, clothing, &c., they possessed, which they did in a mighty bonfire. She next commanded them to cut up with hoes one-half of all their growing crops, which they did, digging everything up by the roots. Much of the corn was nearly waist high, and both corn and cotton were good generally. She then commanded that they give away half of their children, their wagons, plows and other farming utensils, which they did to several persons living near. Then came a command for both sexes entirely to disrobe themselves and pray and dance the "Holy Dance," which was implicitly obeyed. Many of the small children, upon refusing to obey these orders, were severely beaten, and one man who refused, was very nearly beaten to death by the women. They were then made to partake of what she denominated the "Lord's Supper," the bread consisting of water and salads, and the wine of water and molasses. She said a human sacrifice was demanded, and accordingly stripped her own infant of its clothing, wrapped it in a cloth and prepared to give it as a burnt-offering, and would assuredly have done so but for the interference of some present, who were not so insane. They were then commanded to kill all their dogs, which they did, to the number of fifteen, and after some two days—these things all the time going on—they were ordered by their leader to eat of the putrid carcasses, at which command they, for the first time, evinced a disposition to "go slow."

While they were halting, their leader endeavored to show them how to "go through a dorg," but her stomach being of a different notion from her head, eschewed the repast, and speedily delivered itself of such wonderful morsels. At this stage of the proceedings the delusion vanished, under the interference of a neighbor, who had the woman taken care of as a crazy person.

IN his speech the other day on the currency question, Mr. Garfield gave some interesting statistics from which the public may glean some highly interesting historical facts. The circulation of currency in the legal States in November 1862 was $167,000,000, while the State securities amounted to $40,000,000, leaving over $120,000,000 to support itself as best it could. Only nine of the States required adequate security. In Illinois eighty-nine banks failed from 1851 to 1863. Some of their paper was reduced to thirty-eight cents on the dollar; and out of twelve millions of currency the people lost between two and three million. Ten broken banks in Minnesota couldn't pay thirty cents on a dollar, and of thirty-six in Wisconsin, six only could pay as much as eighty cents. In 1860, in eighteen States, 562 banks out of 1,231 were broken, closed, or worthless.

The notes of five sixths of the fifteen hundred banks existing in 1862, had been in some way altered or imitated. The United States Treasury frequently suffered severe losses from this source. In 1819 there were twenty-two million uncurrent funds in the Treasury, and the Secretary was obliged to borrow half a million in order to pay a foreign debt. In 1841 the Secretary of the Treasury reported that in the preceding half-century three hundred and ninety-five banks had become insolvent, by which the people had lost $365,451,467, and in the ten years preceding, the banks had cost the people $282,000,000.

THE following note from Representative Jas. B. Beck, touching the Congressional appropriation for the Louisville and Portland Canal, was read by Mr. Gano, the President of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, "on 'Change," the other day:

"MR. GANO—You will see that we have only allowed $250,000. It was unfortunate that the Committee on Appropriations did not take charge of the bill, as all this committee would have voted for $450,000. Mr. Dawes, however, said on the floor that he would give $200,000 more in December, which would run it till July. I think you can rely on that.

"JAS. B. BECK."

This is a matter of supreme importance to western steamboatmen, who have been looking anxiously for the completion of this great work. Mr. Gano, who has been giving a great deal of time to the matter, feels certain that no further delay from lack of funds will occur, and that the canal will be ready for large boats early in the coming fall.

A WRITER speaking of the demands which threaten the money market of the world says: "Italy, with an expenditure far exceeding her net revenue, will soon require another loan, and will get it, but at a very ruinous rate of interest. There is some expectation of Portugal appearing before the money-lords, but not much prospect of their lending any money. There is a new Spanish loan on the tapis for $12,000,000, which will be secured on the produce of the Almaden Quicksilver Mines, already mortgaged to Messrs. Rothschild, who are to introduce this loan into the market. Next is a Peruvian railway loan, for $60,000,000, secured upon the customs and other revenues of Peru. The republic of Uruguay requires $3,000,000, also for railway purposes. Lastly, the Roumanian Government, being "hard up," wants to borrow $5,000,000 at 7½ nominal, but 10¼ per cent. real interest. Putting the Italian loan at $50,000,000, the whole amount to be borrowed, by European and South American States, between this and November, is about $165,000,000, a sum so small that Mr. Baring or Baron Rothschild could put all of it on the counter out of their own resources and those of a few intimate business friends, within forty-eight hours after it was asked for.

THE River and Harbor Appropriation bill appropriates $400,000 to the improvement of the Des Moines rapids; $100,000 to the Rock Island rapids; $100,000 to the Illinois river; $300,000 to the mouth of the Mississippi, to be expended by contract or otherwise; $250,000 to the Louisville and Portland canal; $150,000 to the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers; $50,000 to the Ohio; $25,000 to the Galveston harbor; $100,000 to the harbor of Chicago. The total amount appropriated by the bill is $3,438,000. The bill also directs the Secretary of War to cause examinations and surveys to be made at a number of points, among them, the harbors of St. Louis and Alton and the mouth of the Meramec river; at Osage river, Missouri, and at Ouachita, Little Missouri and Petite Jane rivers, Arkansas.

JAPAN abounds in natural horrors. The great volcano of Asamayama, in the interior of the Island of Nipbon, which has been quiet for centuries, is in violent eruption, accompanied by frequent earthquakes. Villages are being swallowed up, and general terror prevails among the inhabitants. About two hundred miles from Yokohama there is a marine volcano also at work. Some portions of the crater are above the sea. Clouds of steam issue therefrom, and the water in the neighbourhood is in a boiling condition.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 22, 1870.

It is estimated that here are $2,107,000,000 of gold interest-bearing bonds of the United States. Of these it is estimated that $1,000,000,000 are held in Europe, $340,000,000 are deposited by the national banks to secure circulation, and $120,000,000 are held in the sinking and special funds in the Treasury, leaving $640,000,000 in the country for the investments of private capitalists, savings banks, insurance companies, and other corporations controlling trust funds. It is not only apparent that the demand for these last mentioned purposes must absorb the greater portion of the $640,000,000, but that the demand for these purposes steadily increase as the wealth and population of the country increase, and that the amount of bonds in the market is, in reality, a small proportion of the $640,000,000. If the new currency bill just passed by the House should pass the Senate, new banks would probably be organized in less than a year to take the whole $95,000,000 of circulation authorized, and to secure it would have to buy about $105,000,000 of bonds to deposit with the United States Treasurer. It is probable there is not much more than this amount of 5-20s in the general market. The effect, therefore, upon prices of 5-20s, if the bill should become a law, would probably be to make them advance at once to par in gold.

It would be difficult to assign a definite reason for the growing impression in all quarters that the sentiments of the Senate have been greatly changed lately on the subject of increasing bank facilities and bank currency. It is, nevertheless, quite certain, that such is the impression. It probably grows out of the fact that nearly all of that portion of both the public and the press who have, until within a month or so, opposed any increase of banks or bank currency, have begun to see that both are necessary, and have assumed that Senators have been able to discern as much. It seems probable, therefore, that the Senate should be willing now to increase the national bank currency $95,000,000 in accordance with the House bill, or even to make banking free on 4 per cent. bonds. By the passage of the Funding bill, in March, the Senate placed itself upon record as favoring free banking on 4 per cent. bonds, but provided then that greenbacks should be cancelled in proportion to the increase of bank currency. This would actually be contraction of the total volume of currency to the amount of the 25 per cent. reserve that the new banks would be required to hold against their circulation and deposits. If, however, the Senate has changed its views lately, and has more liberal ideas on the subject, it is probable that any bill which would authorize free banking, but with such a modification of the clause in regard to the retirement of greenbacks as would prevent any practical contraction of the currency, would be as likely to pass as the $95,000,000 currency bill. Mr Schenck, who was recently in New York, expressed himself in favor of adding a section to the 4 per cent. Funding bill, authorizing free banking without any large withdrawal of greenbacks. It is, therefore, probable that the question of free banking will yet come up in Congress before the close of the session, and with some prospect of becoming a law.

—The government bond market has ruled at a steady condition for several days, and transactions are quite light, from the fact that there are few bonds offering.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	118¾	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds '62	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	111¼	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113⅛	113¼	113⅜
U. S. Bonds '67	113⅜	113⅜	114
U. S. Bonds '68	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
10-40s	108¼	108¼	108⅜
Gold	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¼
U. S. 10-40s	108¼
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1867	114
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅜
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	92⅜
Currency Pacifics	114¼

—Railway stocks at the New York Stock Exchange to-day were weak and yielding to the "bear" pressure, which seems to predominate at present. The closing quotations will be found under "New York Finance and Trade."

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 22, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. The demand was fair and regular, principally to meet the wants of the home market. The weather continues pleasant and very favorable for the crops. The prospect for an abundant stock of fruit is very favorable, in fact it may now be looked on as a certainty. This fact has stimulated the demand for sugars and increased the confidence of holders, who continue firm in their views. The operations in groceries generally were the largest for the season we have any recollection of, and shows conclusively that some things can be done as well as others. It may be proper to mention incidentally that liberal advertising had considerable to do with bringing about the present condition of affairs. Flour—We have no change to note. The demand was fair and sales were moderate, at rates that were current the day previous.

The following are the receipts of the annexed articles for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	5,139	4,887
Apples, bbls	30	23
Cheese, bxs	1,125	1,381
Corn, sacks	2,125	2,954
Wheat, sacks	3,836	7,023
Barley, sacks	—	330
Rye, sacks	857	855
Oats, sacks	3,773	6,982
Butter, pkgs	203	272
Bacon, tierces		822
Dried Beef, tierces		73

APPLES—Prices just now are very uncertain. The old crop has pretty much disappeared. A few barrels of new imported were disposed of at $6 ℔ bbl.

ASHES—The market was steady with a moderate demand. Soda ash—Sales of round lots, say 10 to 20 casks, at the following: common 48 ℔ cent., 3½c ℔ ℔; refined, 55 ℔ cent., 3½c; sales in a retail way were made at the usual advance. Potash 7½@7½c; pearl 9@9½c ℔ ℔.

BUTTER—The market was quiet and devoid of activity, dealers confining their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their immediate wants. There was a falling off in the receipts. We are reported sales of good to prime at 14c, 16c, and 17c; strictly choice, nicely put up, at 19@20c ℔ ℔.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; small sales were made in a regular way at $1 50@1 75 ℔ bushel, the latter for small white.

CARBON OIL—Market dull and prices very weak: we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 23@23½c ℔ gallon.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ℔ ℔; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B, ℔ barrel 200 ℔s $10; half barrels of 100 ℔s at $5 50.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand was limited, and the sales were of a similar description. This, however, is always the case when the new, fresh fruit can be obtained. The market was dull and prices uncertain. We quote nominally: Apples 5½@5½c; peaches, quarters, 6@7c; halves 8@9c; pared 15@16c. Blackberries 12@13c. Pitted cherries 23@24c ℔ ℔.

EGGS—The market was dull; the supply exceeds the demand. Prices weak, with sales at 20c.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive 7½c; No. 1 rosin 5½c.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-℔ cans, $1 75 ℔ dozen; ½-℔ cans $3 25; 1 ℔ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 12@15c ℔ ℔.

POULTRY—The market is very firm, previous prices being steadily maintained. We can report sales of live chickens by the coop at 90@95c ℔ doz., and by retail at the usual advance.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied; in fact, the receipts were large. Since our last 520 boxes were received. Prices are weak but no lower. Sales of Hamburg at 12½@13c; Ohio Factory, 14c; Goshen, 14½c. There is no Eastern cheese offering.

RYE FLOUR—The market was not an active one. Sales were made in a small way at $5 ℔ barrel.

POTATOES—New potatoes are in moderate request at $5 60 ℔ barrell. The stock of old is pretty well exhausted. A prime article of Lake Shore Peachblows would bring 70@75c ℔ bushel.

WHISKY—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common rectified $1 05; proof rectified $1 15; rye whisky $1 65@1 75, according to age; sales two year old at $2 25; old rye retailing from $4 00@6 00@8 00 ℔ gallon, according to age.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ℔ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ℔ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ℔ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ℔ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ℔ doz $2 75.

PEA NUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8@9c ℔ ℔.

HEMP—The market was not an active one: limited sales were reported at $167 ℔ ton.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 80@85c ℔ ℔.

LIME—The market was not a very active one. We can report regular sales at the following: Cleveland white $2 25; Eastern at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

VEGETABLES—Green peas in moderate request at $5 ℔ bbl; string beans $6 50 ℔ bbl; receipts light. Cabbage—light receipts; sales at $2@3 50 ℔ bbl.

FISH—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. Prices are unchanged. We have reported sale at the following: Mackerel, No. 1 $26@29 ℔ barrel; No 2 large $16; No. 3 large $14; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls $6. In kitts—No 1 $3; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 10; Baltimore herring $7 75. White fish $8 50. Codfish 5c ℔ ℔.

GROCERIES—We can report a fair trade demand. This, however, has been the situation for some time. Sales were made at the following:

SUGARS—Hards, crushed and granulated 14@14½c; powdered 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12c per lb. New Orleans—stocks limited; sales at 10½c, 11½@12c for Cuba; prime 10½c; choice 11c; Porto Rico 10@11½c; Havanna, in boxes, 11@12c. Molasses sugars 9½@10½c per lb.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 80@85c; Porto Rico 65@70c per gallon.

SYRUPS—Sales Havemeyer & Elder's, or H. & E. syrup, 85c; white honey drips, 88c; silver drips, 65c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 35, 45@55c ℔ gal.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½c ℔ ℔.

COFFEES—Sales roasting, fair to good, 20c; prime 21½c; choice 22½c; fancy 23c; Java 27c.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Sou Chong 90c@$1 20 ℔ ℔.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 11c ℔ ℔.

CANDLES—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 20c, and Stearine 18@19c ℔ ℔.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ℔ gross.

CORN MEAL—The market was dull with a limited trade demand. Sales were made at the following: 90@95c ℔ bushel.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

FRUITS—Prunes 12½c; currants 10½c; layer raisins $4 50 ℔ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ℔ pound.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ℔ case other brands $6 00@7 00.

RASPBERRIES—Receipts fair; sales blue cultivated at $6@6 50 per bushel.

GRAIN—The market has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demand. The excitement in regard to wheat in the Chicago market has passed away. The receipts since our last were as follows: Oats, 2,292 sacks; rye, 164 sacks; barley, none; wheat, 1,428 sacks; corn, 596 sacks. Wheat—The market was firm with a good demand; red winter would sell at $1 25@1 2-; white is very scarce and would bring good prices. There is, however, none coming in. Oats—The market was steady. The demand, however, was not so active. The demand for export has fallen off. Prices, however, are about the same. Sales were reported from first hands at 50@51c ℔ bushel; from on board cars, 53c; store lots, 55c. Corn—The market was not an active one; we can report sales of shelled at 87c, and car 85@86c on wharf and at depot. Rye—The demand was light, and sales were of a similar description; current rates 90@95c. Barley is dull and not wanted.

TALLOW—Market steady but not very active. We are reported sales of city rendered at 8½@9c, and country at 8@8½c ℔ ℔.

COOPERAGE—The market appears weak. We are reported sales of several lots of oil barrels at $1 90@1 95.

CIDER—The stock is being steadily reduced. Small sales of prime sweet were made at $9@10 ℔ bbl; common was very dull.

FLOUR—The market was steady, but not very active. Dealers generally are confining their purchases to the wants of the local trade. The receipts since our last were 822 barrels. The mill rates are: superfine $4 75; extra Winfield $5 60; red wheat flour $6 50 in bbls and $6 in sacks; * family $6 60 in bbls and $6 30 in sacks; ** in bbls $7 30, in sacks $7; *** fancy $8 in bbls and $7 70 in sacks; sales of fancy at $7 10; choice $6 40; extra family $6 10, extra $5 40; sales of the same qualities in sacks at 30c ℔ barrel less. We can report sales of flour from store: Good standard brands $5 75, $6 00@6 50. One dealers quotes the market still advancing. Bakers' flour, Minnesota and Wisconsin, $6 75@7 00; choice winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75. The principal brands of the leading houses are quoted at $6 25@6 50, and $7 00 in bbls, with 25@30c off in sacks; other brands were quoted at $6 25@6 50@7 in bbls, with 25@30c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market is without decided change. The demand was fair and sales were regular at the following: (The receipts since our last were 395 tierces.) Shoulders—plain, 14@14½c; sugar cured canvased, 16@16½c; Sides—ribbed 16½c; short ribbed, 17c; clear 17½c. Hams—sugar cured canvassed, 22½c. Breakfast bacon—plain, 18½c; canvassed, 19½c. Lard—in tierces, 17¾c; in buckets and kegs 18½c; sales in three to five pound caddies at 19½@19½c. Mess pork sold at $30 00 ℔ bbl. Dried beef—sugar cured canvassed, 25c. Beef tongues $8 00 ℔ doz. Hog tongues $1 00 ℔ doz. Ham sausages 14c ℔ lb.

SEEDS—The demand for buckwheat is increasing. We can report sales at $2 00 ℔ bushel; other kinds are not wanted.

LARD OIL—The market was steady but not very active; regular sales were reported at extra No 1 $1 25@1 28; No 2 at 80@85c.

BEESWAX—The market remains quiet, with purchasers for all good lots that are offered, at 38@40c ℔ ℔.

FEED—The market continues steady without any change. The wholesale rates at the mills are: Bran $1 00 ℔ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 60; screenings $1; chop $1 30; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ℔ cwt.

HUSKS—We are reported sales of corn husks at 2@2¾c ℔ ℔.

HAY—The market was dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. Sales were reported from wagon at $9, 12@16 50 ℔ ton. Baled was disposed of at a variety of prices.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very numerous; we can report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ℔ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CEMENT—Sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ℔ bbl; sales of Louisville Hyraulic $3 00@3 75 ℔ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 23, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was dull with a very light demand, dealers being apart in their views; buyers asking larger concessions than holders are disposed to make. This, however, is nothing new and has been the situation of the market for some time. We can report large receipts of crude by river and rail.

CRUDE.

Dullness and inactivity seem to have control of the market; the sales were few and far between. The nominal rates were, spot 11½c; June 11½c; July 11½c; futures very dull, there being no demand. Sales 3,000 bbls in bulk boats at landing, spot, 11½c; 160 bbls Parker's landing oil at 11½c.

REFINED.

Antwerp dispatches quote refined oil at 52 francs. The market was excessively dull, with more sellers than buyers. Prices were very unsettled. Quotations were: spot 26½c; June 26½c; July 26½c; August 27c; September 27½c; last four months 27½c; all year B. O. was offered at 12c; sales 2,000 barrels S. O. June at 26½c; sales 2,000 bbls, 500 each September to December at 27½c; sales 1,000 bbls July at 27c.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 22—*The Herald* says: There was a moderate inquiry to-day, and a decline of 5c at nearly all points from yesterday's prices. There is little inclination to sell among producers, and the amount of oil offering at anything less than the best prices of yesterday is limited. Upon lower creek $4 10 was offered from the majority of buyers, and transactions were reported at that figure, though $4 15 was the price generally asked. Sales of gravity oil were made in this locality at $4 20; upon upper creek $4 00@4 05 were bid up to the middle of the afternoon, when the feeling became weaker, and $4 00 was the best figure reached at close, with sellers at $4 05.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$4 05
500 bbls upper creek	4 05
500 bbls upper creek	4 05
400 bbls upper creek	4 05
350 bbls upper creek	4 05
500 bbls upper creek	4 00
500 bbls Petroleum Center	4 10
1,000 bbls lower creek	4 15
500 bbls lower creek	4 20
500 bbls Rouseville	4 15
350 bbls Rouseville	4 10

NEW YORK, June 22, closing 21.—Market for crude very quiet; buyers and sellers apart in their views; bulk lots held at 14½c, delivery on the creek; some little demand with 5,000 bbls at $4 05 on upper and $4 20 on lower creek. Refined—no improvement; holders not inclined to press the market; scarcely any demand from shippers and a moderate business on speculative transactions. 3,500 bbls standard white, a settlement of contract, 26½c; 2,500 bbls do for July at 26½c; and yesterday, not before reported, 9,000 bbls for first and last half August, at 27@27½c. Philadelphia delivery—market about steady with limited inquiry; sales 3,000 bbls standard white, June, at 26½c; 1,000 bbls do, July, at 26½c, and 2,500 do, August, 27c.

OIL CITY, June 22.—Market is decidedly lower; sales at $4 10, and also reports later offers to sell at $4 05 for lower creek delivery. Large strikes at West Hickory help to depress the market. Oil City delivery nominally $4 48.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Market active; prime light straw to white 26½c; standard white 26½@26½c; crude 18½@18½c, bbls included.

SHAMBURG, June 22—Market very dull and nothing doing; nominally $4 00 on road, and $3 75@3 80 at the wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 22.—Market quiet at $4 10.

ROUSEVILLE, June 22—Market very dull and quiet; quoted about $4 10.

TITUSVILLE, June 22—Market dull and declining; lower creek $4 10; upper creek $4 00.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 22.—Market quiet and dull; prices unchanged from yesterday's report, but weak; quoted at $3 65@4 70 at wells.

OIL CITY, PA., June 22.—Sales of 49 gravity reported at $4 on lower creek; better qualities held 5@15c higher.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Crude dull and prices nominal at 14½c. Refined—demand fair and prices firm at 26½c; July 26½c; August 27@27½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

ROUSEVILLE, June 22—Market very quiet; $4 15@4 20 offered; few sales at $4 15.

TITUSVILLE, June 22.—Market very weak and nothing doing; few buyers at $4; sellers asking $4 15.

TIDIOUTE, June 22.—Market very weak at $3 90@4 00 ℔ bbl.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 22.—Market very quiet and weak; buyers at $4; sellers holding at $4 15@4 20, generally. A sale is reported on lower road at $4.

NEW YORK, June 22—Market firm; refined 3,000 bbls first half of July at 26½c; spot 26½c; no sales; crude nominal at 14½c; Philadelphia, 2,000 each June and July 26½@26½c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—June 26½c; July 26½c; August 27c asked; September 27½@27¾c; September and December 27½@27½c. Market very dull and weak. Crude nominal at 13½c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—Market quiet and easy; operators seem more interested in the ball match than the oil market. June 26½@26½c; July 26½@26½c; August 27c; sales August to December at 27½c; crude 13@13½c.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Market quiet and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, June 18, 1870.

Closing Markets—Cattle.

The market has been rather excited over the great reduction in the rates for transporting live stock to this and the eastern markets. As we intimated in our last report, the Pennsylvania Central Company have reduced their rates from Chicago and other western points, via Pittsburgh, from $120 a car to $45 ℔ car to Philadelphia, and $50 to New York. When the orders making the change were received at our drove yards, the market enlivened and picked up, and by noon to-day (Saturday) not a hoof remained in the pens. During the ensuing week large numbers or very heavy runs of live stock are looked for. There has been, it is said, some new additions to the heavy shippers from Chicago, and the loss of one or two heavy shippers will not be so greatly felt after all. Of course the loss of one shipper is a loss to the stockholders in the yard companies, as well as to the railroad. The principal portion of the Pittsburgh drove yards are designed for live stock en route, and Pittsburgh is looked upon as the grand diverging point for the entire eastern portion of our country.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Following is the number of car loads received into the yards during the week, as taken from the Yard Master's books:

Horses, 17 cars; cattle, 138 cars; hogs, 98 cars; sheep, 71 cars.

SHIPMENTS EAST.

The following are the shipments of live stock East for the week ending on Saturday, 18th inst., as taken from the books of Mr. Mitchell, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, viz.:

To New York—Two cars horses, 69 cars cattle, 97 cars hogs, 31 cars sheep.

To Philadelphia—Eleven cars horses, 42 cars cattle, 31 cars sheep, 32 cars hogs.

To Baltimore—Twenty-two cars hogs, 1 car sheep.

To Point of Rocks—Forty-three cars cattle, 2 cars sheep.

The run of cattle was considered fair all week, and good stock sold at remunerative prices. Common cattle, not being wanted, sold badly. Grass fed cattle are being thrown upon the market in great numbers. Common and other cattle are very dull, and prices are steadily declining. Large runs of cattle are expected during the incoming week, and a lively market will be the consequence.

PRICES.

The following were the average prices since Wednesday. Extra 1,200 to 1,300 steer, $8 25@8 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 $7 75@8 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 $7 25@7 50; bulls stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 $5 00@6 50; stock steers 800 to 1,000 $5 00@6 00.

Below will be found the sales:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price
Hedges & T	J McArdle	11	15,960	$8 00
Hedges & T	J McArdle	3	4,425	5 75
Hedges & T	J McArdle	1	910	5 00
Hedges & T	J McArdle	1	1,400	5 75
Hedges & T	J K Mosser	20	18,520	7 25
Hedges & T	J Hunchberger	37	37,660	$8 and $37 off
Hedges & T	Fuller & M	20	19,160	7 25
Hedges & T	Voetter & B	64	80,460	9 25
Hedges & T	Voetter & B	35	32,600	7 50
Hedges & T	W Kelly	15	12,660	6 50
Hedges & T	W Kelly	3	lumped	135 00
Holmes, L & G	Erisman	7	5,180	5 25
Holmes, L & G	J Aull	15	15,880	7 75
Holmes, L & G	J Aull	3	3,290	5 50
Holmes, L & G	J Aull	19	20,150	7 62
Holmes, L & G	J Aull	23	25,210	7 65
Holmes, L & G	Taylor	13	16,870	5 35
Holmes, L & G	Ulman	36	42,670	8 00
Holmes, L & G	W. Kelly	17	20,480	7 62
Holmes, L & G	K Moller	22	19,105	6 25
Holmes, L & G	Lamb & M	16	20,430	*8 50
Holmes, L & G	Fras	16	19,860	8 50
Holmes, L & G	J. Walker	7	4,860	5 50
Holmes, L & G	Hinzberger	20	20,150	7 37
Holmes, L & G	Boyer	19	22,020	7 70
Holmes, L & G	Mans	12	10,350	8 50
Holmes, L & G	Manis	2	2,510	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Erisman & Co	29	27,570	5 40
Holmes, L & G	W. Kelly	19	18,300	9 35
Hazlewood & B	B Mavnes	16	18,750	7 50
Orr & Williams	W Kelly	65	73,000	8 25
S Smith	Kleman & Aull	22	17,450	6 30

*and $5 over.

Hogs.

The market closed very brisk at fair prices under the effects of the great reduction in the rates between Pittsburgh and the Eastern markets. The run the latter part of the week was heavy, but up to noon to-day all the pens

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year $2 00
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EXPATRIATION—MR. BANCROFT'S TREATIES.

According to a report lately received from Berlin, Mr. Bancroft was about to engage in fresh negotiations with Prussia in relation to the rights of Prussian subjects who have become naturalized as citizens of the United States. It was also assumed that negotiations on the same subject would be resumed with the governments of Southern Germany, and that before entering upon the work the American minister was only waiting for instructions from Washington in regard to certain points which had not been satisfactorily settled by his former transactions. In the treaty concluded with Prussia two years ago, there were defects of which Mr. BANCROFT himself soon became aware, and which were partially avoided in the treaties afterwards concluded with the South German States. But even these and therefore all the treaties negotiated by him on the subject of expatriation, fail to satisfy the parties in whose interest they were made. The cause of their dissatisfaction is clearly set forth in an article in the *Wochenblatt der New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* of the 18th instant, and with this article as our authority, we are able to inform our readers why some of the Germans at least are discontented with Mr. BANCROFT's work.

The German-American citizen holds that by naturalization he acquires all the rights of an American citizen, from which he is not expressly excluded by the Constitution on account of his foreign birth. Hence, with the exception that he cannot be President of the United States, there is no difference under the Constitution between him and a native born citizen. If, therefore, he is an honest man, blameless before the law of both countries, and chooses to return to and reside in the land of his birth, he is fully entitled to the kind and measure of protection there which the Government of the United States extends to its people abroad. To all intents and purposes being an American citizen, the manner in which he acquired his citizenship cannot be a question for anybody's consideration. In the German-American naturalization treaties a different view of the subject lies at the foundation of the stipulations. In fact, a difference is made between the native and the foreign born citizen, and the principle is recognized that the rights and privileges secured by naturalization, have full and lasting validity only within the limits of the United States. It is taken for granted that a German naturalized in America who returns to his first home as a permanent resident, or who abides there for two years, renounces his American citizenship. Thus, while no native born American can be deprived of his citizenship against his will, the naturalized German who stays abroad beyond the interval of two years allowed in the treaty, forfeits his just claim to the protection of the United States.

In the treaty with Bavaria, concluded some time after the treaty with Prussia, an explanatory protocol was introduced which in part removes or remedies the defect of the latter instrument. But even in the Bavarian contract no guarantee is given that the German citizen who for any cause may loiter too long in his old home, will be recognized by the American government as entitled to protection.

It appears also that the Prussian treaty is susceptible of an interpretation that may give rise to very offensive oppression. Without violation of its provisions, a Northern German who emigrates to the United States before he has completed his term of military service, and who, visiting his native land, remains there more than two years, may be compelled in person to make up the deficiency. It is besides alleged, as a matter requiring attention, that naturalization does not exempt the property, or an inheritance falling to the emigrant from seizure or confiscation by the State, by way of indemnity for the failure to perform the military service exacted by Prussia from all male citizens.

In the negotiation of his treaties Mr. BANCROFT has, no doubt, had many difficulties to contend with in the antiquated notions on the subject of citizenship received as unquestionable principles by the jurists and statesmen of Germany, indeed of Europe generally. When the results of his diplomacy at Berlin were first published, even German professors of law admitted that he had gained concessions which surprised them. Then, it is notorious that some disgust has been provoked in Germany by the manner in which claims of American citizenship have sometimes been urged as grounds of exemption from duty, or of impunity for revolutionary endeavors. However, it is not pretended, we believe, that such abuses have been very common, and it seems right and reasonable that every citizen of the United States should enjoy all the rights and privileges of one, wherever he may dwell. Probably the number of Germans choosing to live in their native land and yet retain their citizenship here, will never be very large.

THE REACTION.

Politically Philadelphia is in a bad way. Last year the Democratic ticket nominated was so notoriously bad that it became necessary to withdraw it in part before the party entered on the fall campaign. The Republicans made nominations last Wednesday and all the Republican newspapers advocate the "bolting" of some of the names on the ticket. The *Inquirer* thinks that with CAMERON in the lead, nothing but disaster and defeat can come to the party at the coming election.

This deplorable condition of political affairs extends pretty much over the State. The party will not work under and for CAMERON. He it was who first introduced corruption into the Legislature and into the politics of the Commonwealth. But affairs were never before so bad as now. Doubtless, much of the political immorality of the day is the sad consequence of the rebellion. It was SHERIDAN who said that civil commotions bring corruption and incompetency in politics to the surface, just as the firing of cannon over a pool of water will raise dead bodies lying at the bottom and cause them to float on the surface. This is the worst of the legacies of the war, and it equally affects both parties. War always depraves public morals to a greater or less extent; and the evidences of this depravity are more conspicuously exhibited in the politics of a country like ours than in the other relations of life, for the reason that they are less under the dominion of penal laws.

There is no remedy for this disease but in a reaction of the public mind; and the public mind must be excited ordinarily to the point of indignation before it will react. This condition is sometimes produced by a long and large accumulation of abuses. Sometimes it is precipitated by some startling act of corruption or other crime. Then the explosion comes, and the political atmosphere is purified. The forbearance of the masses of the people is a remarkable phase of human nature. And popular indignation, when it comes, needs direction. ROBESPIERRE and his dozen of confederates could make the blood of the most virtuous citizens flow down the streets of Paris. *Two men* brave enough to inspire courage and skillful enough to direct the popular indignation, sent the tyrant to the guillotine, and terminated his bloody usurpation.

It is so in politics. The masses of the party have no part in making nominations. A half dozen, or a less number of politicians in each election district, set up delegates to the nominating convention in the interest of A for Congress, B for State Senate, C for Sheriff, &c. Indeed the candidates themselves generally select persons to stand for the delegates at the primary meetings. Sometimes, or rather in nearly every case, there is conflict between the candidates, in regard to the persons to be selected, and compromise is necessary. The leading office ordinarily controls, but frequently a minor one determines the vote of the district in convention, in filling the most important public stations. The half dozen politicians, and as many others as they, aided by the personal influence of the candidate, can induce to attend for the purpose, vote for the delegates in nomination. Sometimes there are sharp contests between the friends of opposing candidates for the same office, and the attendance is larger. The delegates are chosen on grounds as diverse as there are candidates in number. The convention is constituted, and the work of barter begins. The friends of C for Sheriff will give *twenty* votes to D for the Assembly, for *two* in return. An accommodating candidate for Recorder will agree to nominate a candidate for State Senator, by giving him the needful ten votes at the crisis of his political fortunes, on consideration of one for himself, sorely wanted. And so, throughout the catalogue of offices, gentlemen who are willing to serve the public in lucrative ministerial offices are liberal enough to give the people nominees for Congress and the State Legislature. The separation of the delegates into different conventions meeting on the same day, has had little effect in suppressing the barter system. We have heard, too, of votes being purchased for cash. The sole function of the party at large is to ratify this political brokerage. If a party man refuses to ratify, he is at once denounced as a traitor to the flag, and accused of raising the "black flag of rebellion." The people have no part in making these nominations. No reference whatever is had to the public interests. No inquiry is made whether the candidate is competent and otherwise fit. In Philadelphia it is not necessary that he should have any character except such as commends him to the favor of the criminal classes of society. Good character is a positive objection to a man in the primary meetings in that city. It does not always help him here. The whole business is personal and a man who wants office begs for it as a mendicant begs alms. He stops you on the street, calls on you at your dwelling or place of business, presses "*his claims*," and describes his prospects, who are working for him, and entreats your support. Forty years ago such a man would have been deemed *prima facie* unfit for office. Now we are told that the day has passed for any man to get office without "working" for it, which means to beg, barter for or buy it. Political honesty, or any kind of political morality, is incompatible with the very system. If we have had good men in office in times past, it was in spite of this political machinery. It has degenerated every year, and has become intolerable.

At length the reaction is coming, and is at hand. Public indignation runs high. There is a demand for a ticket which will, in some sense, at least, represent the people. The masses of the Republican party in this county *propose, by way of experiment*, to make their own nominations for the next election. A bold, brave effort is all that is needed. If the independent Republicans nominate an able and unexceptionable ticket, it will go through. They must not set before the people a ticket of office seekers. Let the people bring out men in whom they have confidence, and throw over the whole pack of office seekers. In so doing they may pass by some good men; but the great object of party purification will be advanced. What is wanted by the Republican party is a good ticket selected by the people and not foisted on them. We know that many of the best men in the party are in this independent movement, and they will give it character and direction. If they confine their object to party reform, they will succeed in the good work, for the people will be with them. In a very short time the public will learn who they are who have called for reform, and will be able to judge of the motives and wisdom of those engaged in the movement.

"THINGS IN SPAIN."

"Things in Spain," by their vague and uncertain character just now, admirably verify the old proverbial use of the phrase. Earnest and prolonged discussions in the Cortes have afforded ample evidence that no immediate prospect exists of an early concurrence of parties either in favor of a Republican Government, or in favor of any of the candidates hitherto named for the vacant Throne. According to a cable dispatch in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, petitions are still circulating in favor of the Duke of MONTPENSIER. They also find signatures, many of which on examination turn out to be forgeries. His Grace ought perhaps to feel more flattered by these than by the genuine ones, as they prove that he has friends sufficiently zealous and devoted to commit a crime in support of his regal pretensions. He may, however, suspect the disinterestedness of their friendship. In fact the Duke of MONTPENSIER is believed to have renounced whatever aspirations he may have once entertained to become the ruler of Spain. He is a man of sense, and from the course of things, he soon comprehended the difficulties and dangers with which his throne would be environed. At first, it is certain, the entire monarchical party were united in his favor, and he had also reason to believe that the Spanish people were kindly disposed towards him as their future sovereign. But as soon as it was ascertained that LOUIS NAPOLEON was decidedly hostile to the election of MONTPENSIER or any other prince of the family of Orleans, PRIM, OLOZAGA and RIVERO, the three leading royalists, at once began to oppose it, and it also presently appeared that in their opposition the people very widely sympathized. Of course, the hostility of the republicans and of the party of progress was open and notorious. In consequence of these developments MONTPENSIER is supposed to have long ago given up the hope or even the wish to reign over Spain, though there is still a considerable party in his favor. Nor has any other one of the candidates found the prospect of royalty at Madrid sufficiently alluring to inspire laborious efforts in its acquisition. Perhaps they have not been more repelled by the certainty of democratic opposition and rival intrigues than by the hard conditions of reigning imposed, or likely to be imposed by the Cortes.

A few days ago, as the cable informed us, PRIM publicly declared that just then there was no eligible candidate for the throne in the field, but that there was hope that after three or four months one might appear. This mysterious intimation is understood by some to allude to the King of Portugal. In Spain there is a strong party ready to favor what is called an Iberian union, or the combination of Portugal and Spain under one crown. This arrangement would please the Emperor of the French; indeed, he is known to have striven to effect it, with the view of destroying the chances of the Orleans princes and of preventing the establishment of a Spanish republic. He has no objection to the enhancement of the House of Coburg-Braganza, and the young scion of that family who rules in Portugal, is said to be quite willing to extend his sceptre over Spain also. His Portuguese subjects, however, are known to entertain objections to the plan, partly on the ground of certain unpleasant recollections of a former union of the kind which was brought about by their subjugation, and which subjected them for fifty or more years to the rule of that devout monster PHILIP the second. Some suspect that the late quiet revolution which placed SALDANHA at the head of the Portuguese ministry was a step in the direction of this Iberian union,—and that with this view it was favored by PRIM. All who study the subject must be struck with the many advantages of the arrangement. Should it not be adopted, the Spaniards may have to renounce utterly the blessedness of having a king to rule over them, and at last resolve to govern themselves. But of all "the things of Spain," a republic in Spain seems likely to prove most empty and unprofitable.

LESSONS OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION.

RED CLOUD and the other Indian delegates, after repeated colloquies with the Washington magnates, have returned to their tribes, but it is impossible at present to say with any measure of confidence what has been or will be the practical outcome or upshot of the visit. Some of its secondary and intermediate effects, however, are already manifest. The people of the East are enabled to understand the Indian better than they understood him before. Hitherto, when assured of our ignorance of the aboriginal character by persons who had spent years on the frontier, most of us were at once overwhelmed and silenced by the tremendous force of the argument which appealed to our modesty. The argument will still be employed and we shall continue to feel its power; but in the recollection of the speeches and bearing of these savages in Washington and New York, the Indian question can never again seem to have only one side. Apart from the right or wrong of their cause, "we have received a lesson in natural dignity, without pomposity—in confidence, without bluster—in poverty, without flunkeyism." These are the words of an accomplished lady observer who heard all their speeches, and who evidently regarded the delegates with no prejudices in favor of their race.

The mere fact that these chiefs were not afraid to trust themselves in our hands is a very significant fact. It means confidence in the justice of their claims, and in the general rectitude of their own conduct. It also implies the belief that, though the interested or prejudiced people of the frontier with whom alone they had had to do, had decided against them and held them wholly in the wrong, yet that these were not fair specimens of their race, and that, by making an appeal to a higher tribunal, they might possibly obtain redress.

In reference to another point we may never more feel any doubt. These Indians have just as clear and exact notions as we have of natural justice; they do not entertain the smallest misgiving as to the validity of their title to the lands upon which they dwell and pursue the chase; and the feeling with which they are fired when dispossessed without compensation, is burning resentment for wrong inflicted upon them in defiance of the clearest right and of the will of the Great Spirit. To punish such wrong, to right themselves seems to them as it seems to us, an obviously righteous cause of war. A war waged for such a cause has in their eyes the sanction of heaven; they are sure that we look upon it as they do, and are *surprised* that any doubt should be expressed on the subject.

We now know that these Indians are deeply sensible of their inferiority to the whites in knowledge and in wealth. It is also a fixed and abiding conviction with them that their transactions with the more powerful race have been a succession of wrongs and oppressions. In Cooper Institute the other night, one of the chiefs with some humor accounted for his corpulence by saying that he had been blowed out by the lies with which white men had stuffed him. No matter how this conviction that they have been cheated and defrauded, may have originated, no matter who is responsible for it, the conviction exists. In transactions with them, this conviction must be taken into account. The Indians, also, while admitting that they have sometimes done wrong, deny that they have ever been the aggressor. The assertion of their blamelessness in this respect is firmly held by them as a tradition from the past and as a known fact of the present. We must add that the claim receives some color of plausibility at least, from certain familiar facts and testimonies. The intercourse between the French and the Indians in the early history of this country is all in favor of the justness of the claim. It is notorious that the English in the northwest have no trouble with their aboriginal neighbors. The reports of Indians arrayed against them in the Winnepeg region cause no anxiety in Canada. In the confidence of the faithful regard of justice on their side, the English are absolutely sure of the continued peacefulness of the Indians. At the meeting in New York just referred to, Judge DALY stated that twenty years ago he had heard SAM HOUSTON, a most competent authority, declare that he never yet knew an Indian outrage where the whites had not been the original aggressors. "The justice we have usually given the Indians," added Judge DALY, "has been the justice of the Vigilance Committee." At one of the interviews in Washington between the Sioux delegation and the Secretary of the Interior, ELDER HOOPER was present, when he stated that of all the multitudinous Mormon emigrants who have crossed the Plains not one has ever lost a dollar's worth of property or suffered the slightest wrong by the hand of an Indian. RED CLOUD, without exhibiting the least exultation or emotion of any kind, at once explained the fact by referring it to the fair dealing of the Mormons with the people of his race. "They had always talked straight." The logic of such facts is irresistible.

"WAIT and see what is wrong before going into the Independent Movement," is the appeal of the ringleaders, as though years of wrong and abuse, dictation and corruption, have not been the result of waiting. Have not conventions, time and again, been packed, nominations bought and sold, and the people cheated? Have not our politics been debauched, and the Republican party transformed into a mere machine for personal and selfish objects, as the result of waiting? Last fall a majority of the Republicans of the county deliberately registered their protest at the polls. It was an admonition and warning which should have been respected. But it was "despised" and "kicked." The County Committee, instead of respecting the feeling of disapprobation, or heeding the warning which a majority of the voting Republicans registered last fall, proceeded deliberately to concoct a scheme for perpetrating new and greater outrages. Not only were the appeals for a reform in the manner of making nominations disregarded and despised but the committee, meeting in secret and with closed doors, retraced the single step that had been taken towards reform in separate conventions, called a single convention, whereby trading and jobbery might be the more effectually carried on, and named the day for meeting months later than ever before, and within a brief period of the election, avowedly to compel the Republicans to take any ticket that the jugglery might bring forth. A deep feeling was known to exist regarding the County Commissioner. Last fall the scheme of the leaders in this particular was repudiated. To cram down the throats of Republicans any nomination, however odious, the committee resorted to the extraordinary device and the insulting trick of a convention so late that the Republicans would not be able to help themselves and the renewed demand for moral and political reform be stifled. With these proceedings staring themselves in the face, the Republican masses did not choose to "wait." Had they waited, and after the contemplated outrage had been perpetrated, refused to acquiesce in it, they would have been stigmatized as bolters and disorganizers, accused of treason to the party and treachery to its principles, held up to ridicule, loaded with epithets and "kicked" from one end of the county to the other. "Wait," forsooth! For what! Till the engineers had got the machinery all set, and every Republican's nose on the grindstone! For years there has been this sort of waiting. Thank heaven, better sense and a nobler spirit constitute the order of the day with the Republicans of Allegheny now.

WE beg to assure the "organ" that by abusing the COMMERCIAL matters will not be mended in regard to the unfortunate position to which its clique has brought the party in Allegheny. If this were possible there would be nothing but plain sailing by this time, for it has done little else for years but pile epithet on epithet and read Republicans out of the party. It would seem that the leaders must by this time perceive that there is little efficacy in this mode of treatment—the patient being already nearly dead under the doctor's knife. The COMMERCIAL is not responsible for the independent movement. Like the great mass of the Republicans to whom it is addressed, we perceive the opening of the way of escape from disgrace and defeat. What is this movement? Simply the exercise of the right of citizens to meet together with reference to putting capable and proper men in the local offices. Do not the offices belong to the people at large? It would seem not, but to a clique of leaders who appear to live for little else than to divide the spoils. They have proposed a convention, and nobody objects to their holding it. If they think proper to nominate a ticket nobody will object to that. Others claim the privilege of doing the same thing; and between them the voters can judge. All this is the outcome of a long list of unredressed wrongs, of years of insult, corruption and abuse, in and out of office; of years of studied denial of the popular will—the necessary result of reducing the Republican party to a mere machine, run for selfish purposes and not for the general welfare. As we understand it, the people propose to set up for themselves. Seeing that they pay the taxes and bear the burthens, they have concluded that the time has come when they should have something to say about the offices at home and their representatives in legislative bodies. We confess to a decided sympathy with all this, and so the clique are stirred deeply. The movement all the more commends itself to us because it promises to be the salvation of the Republican party. From nearly 12,000 the year before, the majority in the county last fall fell down to about a third of it; and unless something is done to give the voting Republicans confidence, unless candidates are placed in the field they can conscientiously support—and placed in the field, too, in a manner that is fair and honest—the Gibraltar of Republicanism will be lost. Certainly these are objects which challenge the approval of all Republicans. If the minority, who run the party as a machine, are willing to co-operate in promoting them, it is presumed that there need be no difficulty. Let them abandon the selfish and arrogant purpose of ruling the party against its will, and permit the masses, who have set up for themselves, to have their way, without attempting opposition, which will only be fruitless.

IN Philadelphia the Republicans have just gone through the ordeal of making local nominations. In some respects the nominations are improvements on former years. But there are some marked exceptions, which are a disgrace to the Republican party, an outrage and a fraud. The *Post* of that city particularizes thus:

> "We refer particularly to the nomination of Wm. M. Bunn as Register of Wills. This audacious politician has forced himself upon a party which long ago abjured him, and has robbed it of its rights. The Convention at Washington Hall was a mob of men who were no delegates, who were merely roughs and political outlaws, who kept many legally elected delegates from the room, and put Mr. Bunn's name on the ticket by the power of the pistol and the billy. That only five men were shot in the attempt to nominate Mr. Bunn is astonishing, when we consider the character of his supporters; the wonder is that we had not another Roumania massacre. Nothing could have exceeded the infamy and boldness of this Convention. Its action is of course, not to be regarded. Mr. Bunn is not a Republican candidate. That he will not be elected it would be absurd to say; but he does not deserve even to be bought off.
>
> Names like Bunn, Kleckner, Smith and Comly must be stricken off. The people must run independent candidates against men who will not resign, and charge too much to be bought off. Reform! That is the rallying cry of this canvass. We have good men to lead us on the regular ticket. Let us drum out of the army the camp-followers and sutlers who would marshal us to certain ruin."

Our friends in Philadelphia are evidently nearing the condition of fraud and imposition in nominations which in Allegheny county has impelled the Republican masses to take the matter into their own hands. It is gratifying to observe that the Republican journals in Philadelphia, without an exception, inculcate the duty of rejecting bad nominations, and no "organ" exists there to shoot deserters or hang bolters. The *Inquirer* says:

> "The best men in the coming contest irrespective of party affiliations, are likely to win for now, as never before are the people resolved that their public servants shall be intelligent, economical and honest. Fraud, extravagance and incompetence have had their day in Philadelphia. It is to be hoped; and it is pretty certain that our citizens will judge remorselessly the record of every candidate who seeks office at the next election. Mere party claims can no longer be considered insuperable and there will be required of candidates hereafter established and invincible integrity and fitness."

The *Press*, after laying the proceedings before the public, remarks as follows:

> "That the day has been a most inauspicious one for the Republican party—that it was characterized largely by the rowdyism and lawlessness heretofore generally confined to the Democratic conventions, and was such that it evinced a retrograde in the morale and standing of our organization, we do not wish to deny nor hesitate to aver. As journalists and patriotic Republicans we have merely set forth the record of the day as the parties interested therein have made it, and we leave it with the people."

It will be observed that the defeat of unfit and unsatisfactory nominations is urged on Republicans as a duty. It has come to this, and it is a most gratifying fact that party discipline is no longer capable of restraining the inculcation of this wholesome principle. The Republican masses of Philadelphia are now left no alternative but to bolt a part of their ticket. Last fall such was the case here. But this year steps have been taken to place in the field nominations which will be satisfactory to the party and remove the reasons of dissatisfaction. This is the true way to reform within the party abuses of which Republicans justly complain.

CAMERONISM, like a deadly poison, is killing the Republican party in Pennsylvania. By exercising those faculties which, from the Winnebago rascality down to the present time, including the several occasions when he bought up the State Legislature to make himself United States Senator, CAMERON has had himself appointed the representative from this State on the Congressional Campaign Committee, and the Republican organization in Pennsylvania has been turned over to him. Nothing could have been done to blight the Republican prospect in the State so effectually as this. The Republican masses understand it perfectly. CAMERON has but one object, which is his re-election to the Senate. He has commenced three years ahead. During this time he expects to run the party for this sole object. Of course there are intermediate objects—regular steps towards the ultimate one. One of them, and the one of immediate consequence, is the "setting up" of the next Legislature for Mr. MACKEY for State Treasurer. That part of the game is being attended to. It is the present phase of CAMERONISM—the poisonous dose that is being administered to the party. Unless some remedy can be found, it will surely kill it. We say this advisedly. Not only do these remarks apply to Allegheny county, but the following from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* shows that the poison is at work there: "The "Republican party in this State and city "is under the control of SIMON CAMERON, "whose reputation, from the days of his "Winnebago transactions until the present "hour, is exceedingly bad in the estimation "of thousands of good Republicans; they "deprecate the leadership of such a man, "and will enter their protests against it in "the ballot-box. The inevitable conse"quences of all this will be found to be, in "October next, a large falling off in the "Republican vote." This poison is at work all over the State, and will cause certain death unless the only remedy which independent action by the Republican masses promises is at once resorted to. To the Republicans of the State we can say Allegheny will reject the persons of CAMERONISM and MACKEYISM. The party here is moving in a manner that will save it from the fate threatened by the attempt to substitute for its great principles corrupt personalism.

A PHILADELPHIA paper estimates that the offices in that city net the ring-leaders TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS annually. We are not prepared to state precisely what is the amount of the bounty to those who run the Republican party in Allegheny, but it is very large. Some of the offices are worth from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars a year. Hardly one but pays the incumbent many times more than he could earn in any legitimate business, or is just to the tax-payers. The Reformers say that good and sufficient salaries should be paid, the balance put into the public treasury. Why should a man who in any calling for which he is fit would be satisfied with $3,000 to $5,000 be permitted to pocket $10,000 or $15,000? Some get as many thousands as they could earn hundreds at any legitimate occupation. It is estimated that with reasonable salaries the county would save annually from thirty to fifty thousand dollars. This large sum is the prize which the ring gamble for, using the people as cards. Nominations are made with reference to its division. We see at a glance how reckless men can afford to pay $10,000 for a nomination for an office three years to run; how the ring can afford to pay large prices for delegates, buy up candidates to get them out of the field; and how nominations and the offices have been reduced to a mere matter of bargain and sale. It is this brokerage that has disinclined decent people to think of taking office, and handed public affairs, in a good measure, over to unscrupulous men who run the party machine. To break up this infamous system is one of the objects of the Independent Movement. Of itself it would be a sufficient justification; but there are other and equally potent reasons. Together they will render the movement overwhelming.

THE machine managers are terribly confused by the Independent Republican movement. To us it is not hard to interpret. For a number of years a feeling of dissatisfaction has been growing in the Republican party of Allegheny, produced by the character of the nominations, the high-handed manner they have been frequently made, the arrogance of the dictatorship thus established, and the degeneracy of the party management in general. Last fall an independent candidate was put up for a single office, who received more votes than the regular candidate. This was an admonition which the leaders, if they had a particle of judgment left, would have heeded. The vote which placed them in the minority had a deep significance, and men not absolutely insane would have so interpreted it. Not so, however, with our leaders. They seem not to realize that they do not represent the Republican party, a majority of the voters last fall having deliberately declared against them. Like all dictators they are blind, and rush ahead regardless of consequences. Instead of heeding the admonition of last fall, they scorn it and defy the registered sentiment of the party. Instead of consulting the wish of Republicans, *they have arranged the manner of making nominations and the time of holding the Convention expressly to head off the Republican masses who last fall entered their protest, and who, this fall will be joined by thousands of others who reluctantly followed the dictators at the last election, and who together will sweep all before them.* In view of these facts it is not difficult to understand the meaning of the independent movement.

PREVOST PARADOL, lately appointed French Minister in Washington, is still a very young man, having been born in 1829. In 1851 his essay on ST. PIERRE was crowned by the French Academy, and he is known as the author of several other works, among them *Studies on the Moralists, Outlines of the History of France, &c.* His knowledge of the English language may be inferred from the fact that two or three years ago he delivered a course of lectures in English before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh. Though never a violent politician, or even a decided party man, he once suffered imprisonment for six months and paid a fine of a thousand francs. This punishment was incurred, we believe, by some violation of the press law in connection with the *Journal des Debats*, of which paper he used to be editor. His acceptance of office under the empire is evidence that he, like LABOULAYE, regards the government of LOUIS NAPOLEON as thoroughly liberalized.

The mention of LABOULAYE reminds us of the announcement, a while ago made by telegraph, that he had been appointed Minister of Public Instruction. This was presently contradicted decisively by the report that another had been assigned to that post. The appointment of LABOULAYE was certainly intended, if not actually made, and the Imperial change of mind is accounted for in two ways. According to one story, the Emperor was prevented from fulfilling his purpose by having his attention directed to a book by LABOULAYE, entitled *Prince Caniche*, which was understood as reflecting satirically on the education of the Prince Imperial. According to the other explanation, it was not *Prince Caniche*, but a brochure on the immaculate conception, published when that was a fresh topic, which, by offending the Spanish Catholicism of the Empress, proved fatal to LABOULAYE's appointment.

SINCE the Independent Movement was started thousands of Republicans who before were despairing and knew not what course to pursue, have taken courage. The simplest remedies sometimes cure the worst diseases. Their simplicity frequently causes them to be overlooked. In the universal complaint the idea of independent action as a remedy was not thought of. It having been proposed and the movement started, its efficacy is now apparent to all. So general was the complaint that the moment the remedy was proposed its reasonableness and efficacy were perceived, and it has been accepted by the Republican masses. There is no denying this. Of course we leave out of the account the rings and machine managers, who are powerless and dismayed. Go among the business community, into the workshops or wherever else the ring is not supreme, and you will find the independent movement is warmly seconded. *The best evidence is the dismay, the utter consternation of the ring leaders.* They fully realize that four-fifths of the Republican voters only ask to have a good ticket set before them, free from the taint of cliquism, to secure their hearty support. This, we say, is the earnest wish of four fifths of the Republicans of the county, *and it will be gratified. Such a ticket will be presented,* AND IT WILL BE ELECTED.

ONLY a few days ago, the "organ" of the ring leaders proclaimed that it "despised," and was going to "kick" into "outer darkness," all who engaged in the Independent Movement. The kicking idea, while it evinces the dictatorial spirit which has for years animated and still animates the ring, will be found to be an impracticable way to dispose of the Republican masses of Allegheny; for, notwithstanding the "organ's" terrible anathema, the movement will continue, as it has since continued, to grow daily, and is certain to sweep all before it. The Republicans of Allegheny have endured a good deal of kicking from that quarter in years past. It is the argument that on too many occasions has been resorted to by the ring to "put through" unfit nominations foisted on them through infamous means. But such arguments, in the expressive parlance of the day, are "played out." It matters little whether the ring "despise" or "kick," or what they do, their rule is broken and their tyranny will be submitted to no longer. So let the ring leaders and their servile "organ" "kick" and "despise" to their hearts content. Their days are over.

IT is rumored that Gen. Sherman is so disgruntled by the reduction of his pay in the new army bill that he will resign. But we do not believe he will carry his resentment so far as that. If he does, we will bid him a regretful good-bye, though convinced we can get along without him as well as he can do without us. Gen. Sherman's pay and rations have heretofore amounted to some $18,000 or $20,000 a year; but the salary for his office established by the new bill,—$12,000,—is half as much as the President has and a third more than the salary of the members of the Cabinet or the Judges of the Supreme Court,—strikes us as being quite liberal, as are the salaries established for the other principal officers of the army, which are as follows: Lieutenant General, $10,000; Major General, $7,500; Brigadier General, $5,500; Colonel, $3,500; Lieutenant Colonel, $3,000; Major, $2,500.—*Springfield Republican.*

The country has a grateful recollection of Gen. SHERMAN's military achievements; but since he came out of the field he has done a good deal to dwarf his form as a man of sense and statesmanship. His influence for ill over Gen. GRANT has led not a few to hope sincerely that he would leave Washington altogether. The President's admiration for SHERMAN from a military point of view has unconsciously allowed him to influence his action in matters concerning which he was totally unqualified to decide. His advice in civil affairs is seldom safe to follow. Great as is his military fame, there is a qualifying view to many passages in his career in the field.

THE ringleaders pretend that only a few scalawags are in the Independent Movement. Descending as they do directly from the original doubter who applied unsuccessfully to NOAH for passage, these doubts are very natural and probably as sincere as those entertained by the great original when he expressed the opinion that there was going to be nothing more than a shower. Let the leaders possess their souls in as much equanimity as it is possible for them under the trying circumstances. This anxiety about who lead the Independent Movement only shows that with them leadership is everything—the people nothing. On the present occasion, we may confidently say that the people are leading, and their names will be found on the voting list, and largely in the ascendant. To sincere inquirers we will say, however, that enough is known to authorize the statement that the Independent Movement has the support of the great body of the Republicans of Allegheny.

THE apportionment bill as amended in the Senate fixes the number of members of the House of Representatives at 300. The Superintendent of the Census is required to make a preliminary report to the Secretary of the Interior giving the results of the enumeration of the population, so that the basis of representation in the States may be made out as early as the 20th of September of the present year. In any State where the number of representation is increased the additional number shall be elected to the Forty-second Congress on a general ticket, unless the States otherwise provide. The ratio of representation is likely to be in the 133,000, which will give to Allegheny county two members. The West will be the great gainer, it is estimated in the following proportion: Illinois, six; Indiana, two; Ohio, two; Michigan, four; Wisconsin, four; Iowa, four; Minnesota, two; Missouri, four, and Kansas, two. Total, thirty.

THE decent Republicans in Philadelphia, for the hundredth time, trusted to the usual machinery, in the hands of the rings, for decent nominations. As a general thing they were cheated, just as they deserved to be. Here the Republicans, cheated once too often, have firmly resolved not to give the rings a chance to do it again. They have set up for themselves, and henceforth will cut the rings dead. This is the course our Philadelphia friends should have adopted. Perhaps it is not too late now. Let them try an independent movement. The people want only to have the way opened. Three-fourths of the Republicans in Allegheny are in the Independent Movement, and our Philadelphia friends have only to take the first step to find themselves similarly backed. It would be a grand sight to see the two great cities of the State engage in the work of slaughter at the same time. Here the movement promises to sweep all before it. Let our Philadelphia brethren make a bold stroke for the only remedy—an Independent Movement.

WE have projected so many monuments to departed greatness and finished so few, that it is more than likely that the proposed DICKENS memorial will fade out of the public mind before much progress is made. A lack of funds will doubtless bring about this result. As we would very much dislike to see the matter end so ignominiously, we suggest that an assessment be levied on those publishing houses in this country which have made fortunes out of the creations of DICKENS's brain. Not having given the author anything for his wares while living it would be only an act of poetic justice to devote a tithe of the fortunes he enabled them to make to perpetuate his memory in marble.

MR. ACKERMAN was appointed in Mr. HOAR's place because General GRANT on personal knowledge believed him to be capable and in every respect a proper person for the position; and furthermore, that the time had come for rejecting the sectional idea whenever it could be done safely. There seems to be no doubt that the gentleman was nominally in the rebel army, and it is equally well settled that he resisted secession up to the last moment, and since the surrender has done everything that could be expected from a true Union man. It was not long ago that the Senate confirmed him as United States District Attorney; and it cannot now consistently reject him for a higher position if he is qualified to perform the duties. He is likely to be confirmed.

THE proclamation by the Council that the Pope is infallible, or, as the London *Times* says, "God on Earth," creates not even a ripple in this country. No man's judgment is influenced by it. In the political aspect of the question — principally in the countries of Europe — does it possess any importance. Infallibility, if it means anything, exalts the Pope above all other earthly powers, and creates, if he may so choose, an antagonism between the State and the Romish Church wherever it exists. Hence the result may be very important in some of the countries of Europe, which have already caused the intimation to be given to the Pope that the excercise of the powers presumed by the dogma will not be tolerated.

AFTER the damaging disclosures made by the Philadelphia *Post* a few days since, very few people can afford to doubt that corruption and fraud have strongly fortified positions in this State from which it will take all the power of the honest masses to dislodge them. It now appears that the enormous sum of $81,300 was raised among the politicians of Philadelphia alone, to defeat the Metropolitan Police Bill in the Legislature. This expense is alike disgraceful to the politicians who received the money and those who expended it for base purposes, and we are only sorry all the infamy does not rest on the heads of the Democrats, who, however, it is only fair to say, engineered the affair from its inception to its maturity. The *Post* says:

> To give some idea of the sums contributed to the police corruption fund by the police force of this city, it is only necessary to itemize the amounts thus far paid, together with the balance still on hand, excepting the bill of printing the testimony and paying the attorneys in the city contested election, which could not be obtained:

For police bill of 1869	$10,000
For election in Twentieth Senatorial District	3,000
Expenses of Diamond-Watt contest	3,500
First instalment bill of 1870	[illegible]
To Josephs	35,000
To Derringer & Co.	15,000
To Derringer & Co.	800
Balance on hand	9,000
Total	$84,300
Amount returned	3,000
Total contributed	$81,300

The unexpended balance the Republicans throughout the State will be glad to know is lying in the vaults of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, to be used in carrying the State for their political opponents in the fall. Surely we need more purity in our politics.

THE monument mania is receiving from the press the notice which its absurdity is calculated to invoke. As a sample of the manner this sort of enthusiasm is expended in this country, the Philadelphia *Record* says: "A good many years ago the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia resolved to erect in Washington square a monument to the greatest and first of our national chieftains, and the corner stone of this noble work was duly laid with appropriate and impressive ceremonies. But from that day to this no second stone has been added to this first, and if a curious antiquary should be seized with a desire to behold the primal block he would have to seek it with spade and mattock through the length and breadth of the square."

There is scarcely a considerable city or town in the land of which something like this is not true; in view of which the *Record* adds: "Stranger still, it seems to us, that while the fervor of this monumental revival is upon us, we do not, at all events, spend a portion of our enthusiasm (and our largest) in completing the works of national commemoration begun so long ago that they are now only monuments of national disgrace."

GEN. T. L. CLINGMAN, who figured as a Confederate General during the war, has been chosen as a director of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. On his promotion be issued an address to the people of North Carolina, in which he shows the finances and railroads in that State to be in an exceedingly precarious condition. This address, which is quite lengthy, concludes with this sentence: "A portion of the bonds issued have already been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. No one can say at the present moment what are the actual liabilities of the State. For assets she has in her public works an interest of $27,000,000, which, properly managed, should lighten her taxation and help to liquidate her debt." Speaking of Gen. Grant, Gen. Clingman says: "It is but just that it should be stated that to him probably we owe it that Andrew Johnson did not, in violation of our paroles, have tried, by military commissions, and executed the chief officers of the Confederate army."

CHARLES DICKENS's theology is not at present receiving considerable attention, it being the lamentation of some that "no word of hope or trust" was uttered in his last moments, and consequently it is a matter of doubt concerning him. It may not be that Mr. Dickens was deep in either theology or dogma, but against the professions of no better men we will place the numberless soul-utterances like the following: "So cheerful of spirit and guiltless of affection as true practical Christianity ever is! I read more of the New Testament in the fresh frank face going up the village beside me, in five minutes, than I have read in anathematizing discourses in all my life. I heard more of the Sacred Book in the cordial voice that had nothing to say about its owner than in all the would-be-celestial pairs of bellows that have ever blown conceit at me."

THE introduction of Chinamen into Massachusetts to work in shoe factories the Boston *Post* asserts is directly brought about by the violent measures which the trade organizations have seen fit to take to force respect for strikes and compel the regulation of business according to their ideas. The *Post* adds: "Combinations of workingmen for mutual assistance and improvement are worthy of encouragement and approbation; but when trades unions degenerate into bands of ruffians organized to beat innocent men who are willing to work when the union commands a strike, the sooner employers fill up their factories with non-union workmen, the better it will be for all parties. It is understood that the North Adams Chinamen are only on trial, but the experiment promises well."

THE annexed table shows the freight shipments over the Pacific Railroad since the beginning of 1870, not including the large amount of general merchandise:

	Tea.	Hops.	R'S'k.	Wine.	Wool.	Hides.
Jan. ......lbs	45,493	1,637	[illegible]	9,050	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb.	87,842	29,489	120	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	529,554	[illegible]	1,963	36,163	14,729	15,514
April	105,051	1,502	10,945	32,949	514,561	[illegible]
Totals	766,140	42,028	13,028	119,111	529,293	40,514

IT is announced in a letter to the Germantown *Telegraph* that Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, Librarian of the Philadelphia Library, has resigned his position as editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*. The publisher has secured the services of Mr. John Foster Kirk, the distinguished author of the "History of Charles the Bold," who will have charge of the magazine, as its editor, after the July number.

THE Union League of New York have adopted a series of resolutions strongly condemnatory of the income tax. One resolution declares that the organization considers "an income tax upon wages, salaries, or labor in any form, as an invasion of the just principles of taxation, in a country where slavery is abolished, and where labor in no sense can be considered as capital."

NEW YORK city has only 109 miles of street railway, Brooklyn manages to move about on 85 miles, Troy on 20, Utica on 13, and Buffalo on 9. Philadelphia, however, boasts of one hundred and seventy-nine miles, which, as will be observed by glancing at the above figures, is seventy miles more than the metropolis possesses.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR, after spending a brief season at his New England home, will return to Washington and close up the business of his office. He expects to return to the practice of law in Boston in the fall. With half the labor his business will be worth to him many times the salary of the office he leaves.

THE BLIGHT OF CAMERONISM.

Dissatisfaction Among Republicans with Cameronian Brokerage in Federal Patronage—The People Protest.

HONESDALE, PA., June 17th, 1870.

I have just seen the letter in your paper from your Philadelphia correspondent, in which he speaks of the utter and entire dissent of the Republicans of the minority Congressional Districts of this State, from the policy of the national administration in regard to appointments in them. "Observer" is right, but he does not know the extent of this dissatisfaction and the reason for it. In this Congressional District every interest of the party and every wish of the good men of all parties was entirely disregarded. The patronage of this District was given to Simon Cameron who chances to hold the position of a Senator in Congress from this State, because of his corruption, and that of the Legislature of 1867. Disregarding the universal sentiment of the party he pretends to represent, this man has postmasters appointed, to pay his *old debts*—men that no person asked for, and that were not known even as applicants for the place. Why should the Republicans of minority districts be yoked with a rule, made at Washington, which gives the power of brokerage in all the Federal patronage to them, in the hands of a man that not one in a thousand of them have any respect for or confidence in the integrity of? Can you, or can any one answer? When before the people, President Grant was strong, because the masses thought he was not only incorruptible, but that he would administer the affairs of Government in an economical and wise manner, and that he would neither be controlled or dictated to by corrupt and designing men, who hold their position in the party because it has afforded the opportunity in the past to make BLOOD money out of the country's necessities. The people who elected Gen. Grant favor integrity as much now as last November a year, and are as determined now as then to see retrenchment in our nation's expenditures.

One of our Commonwealth's most gifted writers says:

"Integrity, in its true original sense, wholeness—simplicity of character—is the source of all true honor and success in life. Without integrity the most brilliant talents, the most extensive acquirements will not avail; they will add poignancy to the sense of want of confidence in society and of self-respect."

And yet to-day we have a man occupying the highest position in the gift of Pennsylvania in the nation's Congress, who has no pretension to integrity—whose whole life shows he is a cheat and a fraud, and who is quiet as devoid of either "brilliant talents" as of "extensive acquirements."

The fiat of this gentleman must fill every bill of the wishes of the Republican party of this Congressional District. This is the *policy* of the Washington administration, which has for its chiefs a man who relies on the people and who will strike down his nearest Cabinet official to get about him men of integrity and capacity for the faithful discharge of duty.

Let an original Republican, Mr. Editor, one who has never held office, and who certainly does not desire any now, inquire how long the this fatal policy of the Administration—in giving control to bad men—is to continue?

Let us have a Constitutional Convention as you propose. Something should be done to stay the tide of corruption that is so common at our National and State capitals. It may bring good and wise men to the surface. Such "organ" grinders as our brawling neighbor may oppose it—the selfish "ring" will feebly war against it, for it is their death—but the people who do the voting will sustain you, as they now do, and this whether the "organ" squeaks or not.

OCCASIONAL.

INFIRMITIES OF AGE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A standing boast of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* is, that it was established in 1786. Old age is honorable; its infirmities should receive the largest charity, and its sins should not be too severely condemned. We should remember that one born in 1786 is now about *eighty four* years old, and therefore most be suffering from impaired vision, mental imbecility and a general feeling of "goneness."

It is not strange that one so old should show signs of dotage and indulge in silly conceits. Now, good friends, we appear on behalf of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and put in the plea of irresponsibility by reason of the infirmities of age. In proof of this we might take any recent issue of the aforesaid paper, but the evidence upon which we mainly rely, and the force of which not even a Democratic jury could fail to see, is what appeared in the *Gazette* of yesterday, headed "Caution to Republicans."

Confining ourselves to this single article, the first evidence of the failing faculties of the *Gazette* is found in its inability to see "what reforms are needed" in the Republican politics of Allegheny county. It says: "Wait and see what reforms are needed, before you agitate a perhaps needless discussion." Now, with the *Gazette's* opportunities for knowing—for it is in the ring—its *not knowing* is *prima facie* evidence of the plea we make in its behalf.

We also offer in evidence, the senile conceit that it is competent to advise the intelligent Republicans of Allegheny county what they should do. Hear it; "We advise you to sign no calls whatever which propose to anticipate the action of your own regular Convention of August." Here you will notice that it calls the August Convention the regular Republican Convention, when it knows that the regular convention should have been held in June, and was postponed to August at the dictation of the Ring, *and for the benefit of the Ring.* But the strongest evidence in support of our theory, and that upon which we feel we can safely rest our case, is this: that the *Gazette*, (and perhaps a few young braves of the Executive Committee) assume to be *the* Republican party of this county, with full power to excommunicate and consign to outer darkness all Republicans who are not in the ring. Here is the evidence: "The party never did a healthier thing than when it kicked these engineers—[over 10,000 voters, big kicking that]—of malicious mischief and poor tools of tried and condemned ambition into the outer darkness of contemptuous neglect."

Now, without one word by way of argument, we submit the case, confident that the court will instruct the jury to find a verdict in keeping with the evidence; and what that verdict will be must be clear to all—that the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, aged 84 years, is irresponsible, by reason of the infirmities of age. 1870.

A LETTER from Germany to a Boston paper contains the following: "The smaller German States find they have to sacrifice what they regard as progressive legislation as well as selfish provincialism in their union with Prussia. Capital punishment, just abolished in the Netherlands, is restored to four States which are represented in the North German Parliament, and which had abolished it. This decision appears to have tired the patience of the Liberals, but the King and Count Bismarck were firm about it, and the latter told them, as he always does when in a difficulty with the representatives, of his desire above all things for unity, and on the need of having a uniform code. Clearly, the present state of Germany is, from Bismarck's point of view, but a state of transition. He looks to see the North German Confederation superseded by an effective union among the whole German race. The South German States have so long possessed independence, that they are distrustful of Prussia; but the far-seeing Chancellor believes this "particularism" will in time be overcome by the feelings of a common nationality. It must not be forgotten, however, that the arbitrary pressure put by the King on the Reichstag greatly annoys some of its members, and is a deterrent influence, as far as it goes, in relation to the South Germans, who are irresolute. The real danger to Austria will probably arise when a new King with liberal ideas succeeds to the Prussian throne. The prince and heir has a better chance than his father of the title of Emperor of Germany."

DR. ELDRIDGE, Secretary of the American Evangelical Alliance, says that the conference will continue from the 23d of September to October 3d. The following is the programme that will be observed:

First day—The state of religion throughout the world, embracing its peculiarities in different localities and lands. Second day—Christian union, with its subdivisions, relating to what has been done toward uniting the Church of Christ and what remains yet to be done, together with suggestions as to the best means of accomplishing the same. Third day—Christianity and its antagonists, pantheism, materialism, infidelity, and the like. Fourth day—Christian life, in the family, in business and elsewhere. Fifth day—Protestantism and Romanism. Sixth day—Christianity and civil government, including the relations of Church and State, temperance, Sunday laws, &c. Seventh day—Christian missions. Eighth day—Christianity and social evils of all sorts. The invited delegates will number over 2,000, of whom 300 come from Great Britain and Ireland.

JACKO, the famous parrot of the War Office at Paris, is dead. Jacko was first brought into the office in 1830 by Marshal Soult, and he remained for forty years at his post unaffected by revolutions or party conflicts. After a time he came to be looked upon as an indispensable appendage to the War Department, and when there was a Cabinet crisis people used to ask who was to get, not the War Office portfolio, but the War Office parrot. Though he served under eighteen different ministers, he always remained consistent to the principles which were instilled into him when he first entered into office. Both under the republic and the second empire he remained a staunch Royalist, and there were few members of his party who spoke their minds with so much frankness. One day his repeated cries of "Vive le Roi!" so annoyed Marshal St. Arnaud when he was War Minister that he ordered the indiscreet bird to be turned out. He died immediately after the Duchess of Berry, and on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon I., three days before the plebiscitum.

HON. I. MEREDITH READ, United States Consul General at Paris, writes: "France is declining to the position of a fifth-rate maritime power, Great Britain, Italy and North Germany having succeeded in monopolizing the French carrying trade. The letter states that at the beginning of 1870 the French navy consisted of 416 vessels, of which 336 are propelled by steam, with an aggregate force of 81,159 horse-power, and 80 vessels are moved by sails. There are also three steam vessels, with an aggregate force of 1,320 horse-power, nearly ready for active service. On the stocks there are 26 vessels propelled by steam, with a force of 11,915 horse-power, and one vessel moved by sails. On January 1st, 1869, at the time of the last official report, the French navy consisted of 399 steam vessels, with an aggregate force of 83,808 horse power, and on the stocks of 31 steam vessels of 12,465 horse-power."

DR. JANSSEN relates that in many parts of the Indian continent the natives dig shallow pits in such localities which are quite freely open to the sky and distant from trees. The pits are lined with straw, and upon the straw are placed dishes (made of a very porous earthenware) filled with water. During the calm and clear nights prevailing during the period from November to the end of February, the water placed in the dishes freezes, yielding a solid cake of ice, while the temperature of the air is 10°. Dr. Janssen has investigated this curious subject experimentally, and has found that the freezing is principally due to the radiation during the night; but the evaporation of the water, aided by the porosity of the earthenware employed, is not to be overlooked at the same time.

PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, WEST VIRGINIA.

An Inter-State Fair at Pittsburgh.

The next State Fair is to be held at Scranton; and as the Allegheny County Agricultural Society will not hold an exhibition this fall, it is proposed by a number of gentlemen experienced in exhibitions of this character, to hold a grand Inter-State Fair in this city, on the grounds of the county society, (Iron City Park,) provided sufficient subscriptions can be obtained here to justify the undertaking. A committee on behalf of the gentlemen having the matter in charge consisting of Messrs. A. B. Longaker, J. P. Coburn and F. D. Sower arrived here on Saturday, and will call upon a number of our leading business men to-day to ascertain their views and dispositions on the subject of an Inter-State Fair. It is proposed to secure the co-operation of all the County Agricultural Societies in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, and with proper encouragement on behalf of our merchants and manufacturers, the fair could be made profitable to the entire business community, as well as advantageous to the agricultural and stock-growing interests of Western Pennsylvania and adjoining sections. It is nearly three years since we have had a State Fair here, and two years since we have had a county fair; and, with the present prospect for abundant crops, there is no reason why the Inter-State Fair should not be made a success. We commend the gentlemen named to the favorable attention of our readers.

A COMPANY of German capitalists has been formed for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers between Stettin and New York, and two large vessels, each 300 feet long, and capable of transporting 700 to 800 passengers, have been ordered of a ship building firm in England. Stettin is far up the Oder, and the line of steamers will probably run from Swinemunde, its outport on the Baltic. The route, until the Atlantic sea voyage commences, will be very circuitous, and hence the establishment of such a line shows that the number of Germans desirous of emigrating to the United States must be very large, in order to give favorable prospects to the project. This company will bear the title, "The Baltic Lloyd Stettin and American Steam Navigation Company." The *Weser Zeitung*, published at Bremen, states that the three new steamers of the North German Lloyds will be launched this month, to run on the West India line, and that during the present June nine steamers will leave Bremen for New York, and three for Baltimore. A steamship will sail from Bremen for New Orleans next September, and a new steamer, the Koeln, is now building to run on the New Orleans line.

THE Senate and House of Representatives have thus far kept nearly neck-and-neck in the business of giving way the public lands. But on Saturday the Senate got ahead, and by a majority of thirty-two to thirteen voted to divide up a belt of territory *fifty miles wide and nearly three hundred miles long* between two railroads. Not a foot of this is retained for the United States. Heretofore, even in the worst bills, it has been the practice of the Government to reserve alternate sections along railroad lines for settlers. This reservation has reconciled many persons to a tame endurance of the wrongs inflicted on the community by throwing away the other half of the Federal property. But the bill of Saturday as it passed the Senate, makes a clean sweep of a vast stretch of some of the choicest lands in the whole west—the even sections being given to the central branch of the Union Pacific, and the odd ones to the Brownsville and Fort Kearney and Midland and Pacific roads.

OF the hole in Salt Lake the *Herald* says: "It will turn out when all the facts are developed that this reported whirlpool in Salt Lake is not an outlet to that body of water, but if any such thing exists at all it is, most likely, the hot spring, which has always been known bubbling up on the western borders of the lake. When Fremont was on his exploration in that region in 1844—and he was the first who struck the Salt Lake—he was met by trappers, who informed him that if he pursued his course westward he would find a lake of salt water having no outlet but a hole in the bottom—a maelstrom, in fact. Perchance the old tradition has been revived and converted into a modern sensation."

Howe Sewing Machines.

No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

THE following gem from the writings of Dickens has of late been going the rounds of the press. It was beautiful before; the world's bereavement of last Thursday evening makes it sadly appropriate now:

"There is nothing—no, nothing—beautiful and good that dies and is forgotten. An infant, a prattling child, dying in its cradle, will live again in the better thoughts of those who loved it, and play its part, though its body be burned to ashes or buried in the deepest sea. There is not an angel added to the hosts of heaven but does its blessed work on earth in those who loved it here. Dead! Oh, if the good deeds of human creatures could be traced to their source, how beautiful would even death appear! for how much charity, mercy and purified affection would be seen to have their growth in dusty graves!"

Great Rush.

Howe Sewing Machine, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

THE consolidation of telegraph lines effected in Boston now seems to have been more formidable than first reported. The new organization has a capital of $10,000,000, and includes the Franklin Company, the Atlantic and Pacific Company, and the lines of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad. This combination appears to have been effected as against the Western Union. Should such prove to be the case, we shall doubtless have a telegraphic war fully as lively and animated as that now inaugurated between the great railway interests.

Howe Sewing Machines.

No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

Over Forty Years' Test

Has proven that B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge cannot be excelled as a remedy for worms. TTHS*

Lincoln Sells

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As a Remedy for Constipation

And indigestion, C. F. Galton's dyspepsia Remedy cannot be excelled. TTHS*

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Marvin's Crackers,

Scotch biscuit, bread, etc., are in demand everywhere, because all who ever try them once continue to purchase at Marvin's. His establishment is at Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. TTHS

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Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public to

Restore gray hair to its original color,
And create a new growth where it has fallen off from disease or natural decay.
It will prevent the hair from falling out.
All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best hair dressing extant.
Our treatise on the hair sent free by mail.
Manufactured only by
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. TTHS*

Howe Sewing Machines.

No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

Want of Vitality.

Sometimes there is a lack of vitality in large and apparently well developed frames. Herculean sinews and muscles are not always indicative of stamina and constitutional vigor in their possessor. Health depends more upon the condition of the stomach, the liver and the bowels, than upon the breadth of the shoulders, or the size of loose levers and pulleys of the system in which strength is supposed to reside. All this grand animal machinery is of itself no protective against sickness and decay. Easy and perfect digestion, regular and healthy secretions, uncontaminated blood, and a regular discharge of the waste matter of the body through the intestines, the kidneys and the pores, are the most potent safeguards against disease, the best guarantees of longevity. *To promote these objects is the great end and purpose of* Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The ingredients of which the Great Tonic and Alterative is composed are taken solely from the vegetable kingdom and their medical virtues are not counterbalanced by the acid and poisonous elements which exist, more or less, in all the powerful mineral drugs. Sufferers from indigestion, biliousness, intermittent fevers, nervous debility or consumption, not only find immediate relief from the use of this agreeable stimulant and invigorant, but become conscious as time wears on, of an increase of constitutional elasticity and vital force. Labor and exposure no longer produces the same effect upon them as heretofore, and they feel as if they had acquired a new hold on life, a new reserve of physical and mental energy. This has been the experience of thousands of both sexes, and every day adds to the mass of confirmatory testimony. At this season of the year when the temperature and state of the atmosphere exercise a peculiarly depressing influence over the minds and bodies of invalids, Hostetter's Bitters is the only tonic upon which the debilitated can rely for swift and permanent restoration.

Howe Sewing Machine,

No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

$1,250 CASH WILL PURCHASE 250 Acres of first quality Timber and Farming Land, in Morgan county, Tennessee. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

$1,400 WILL PURCHASE A SNUG Farm of 50 Acres in Armstrong county, Pa., four miles from Railroad. 40 Acres cleared. House, Barn, Fruit, &c. Terms, one-third down, balance in two payments. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, 139 Fourth avenue. d*

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FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD—A REWARD of Fifty Dollars will be paid for the delivery at the Western Penitentiary, Allegheny city, Pa., of an escaped prisoner. Description as follows: DAVID AUGHINBAUGH alias Diffenbaugh, &c., aged forty-eight years; height, 5 feet 5 inches, medium build, light complexion, sandy hair, red short, blue gray eyes, has slight limp in walk and scar on upper lip; had on blue shirt, dark pants and straw hat. He escaped on Monday afternoon, June 20, 1870. If not arrested in its vicinity will probably return to Cambria or Jefferson county, from which he has been sentenced at different times. EDWARD S. WRIGHT, Warden. d*

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS OF Real Estate.—Why should you search all over town and country for a home or a purchaser in real estate, when you can, by simply calling or sending your address to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue, receive the Pittsburgh Real Estate "Register," a sixty-page Pamphlet, containing over $2,000,000 worth of all kinds of property, from a 20 feet lot to ten thousand Acres of Wild Land in Missouri? Don't fail to get it. It will save you a great deal of time, labor and expense, as the descriptions of property contained therein are, with but few exceptions, written from personal examination. d*

A BEAUTIFUL FRUIT AND GRAIN Farm of 150 Acres for sale, all underlaid with a 4 foot vein of Coal, just one mile east of Latrobe, a thriving town on Pennsylvania Railroad, forty miles east of this city, and situate in one of the most beautiful countries west of the mountains. Good Fruits, splendid Water, well improved and No. 1 Limestone soil. A full description of the entire property, written from personal examination, will be found in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register, sent free to any one requesting it. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS generally. We offer for sale at less than one-fourth its cost, that large and substantial manufacturing establishment known as the "New Haven Woolen Mills," situate at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa. The Buildings are suitable for any kind of a manufacturing business, and are of the most substantial brick construction. A full and minute description of the whole property, giving things in detail will be found in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register, given away gratis, or sent free to any address. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

A CHEAP GRIST MILL PROPERTY and 24 Acres of Land for sale, situate on the Monongahela river, near Lock No. 3, in Allegheny county. Mill has 3 run of Burs, is 34 by 42, two and a half stories high, and now doing a No. 1 business. 10 Acres of Coal, 6 foot vein now open for use of Mill, and only about 100 yards from Mill; good Brick Dwelling House of 7 Rooms, and first rate Outbuildings. Orchard of about 4 Acres all kinds of grafted Fruit. Price, only $8,000, and very cheap. Possession at any time. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

TO MANUFACTURERS GENERALLY— We are now offering for sale at a low price that large and well arranged establishment, now occupied by Hall & Speer as a Plow Factory, situate at the foot of Ohio avenue, in the Sixth Ward, Allegheny city, having a front of 204 feet on Beaver avenue, by 186 feet on Walnut street, with a 25 foot alley through between the buildings. The Buildings are of Brick and of the most substantial character, and are suitable for any kind of manufacturing and should command the attention of all persons wishing to make a profitable investment. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

A FIRST CLASS GRIST MILL AND 38 Acres for sale, situate in Alliance, Ohio. The Water power is the best in the State of Ohio, and the entire Mill is in tip top order. The Land is so situated that other manufactories could be erected with power sufficient for all. In fact the Water power and Land is worth $5,000 more than we ask for the entire property, and with the shipping and receiving facilities Alliance affords, should command the attention of all who want to make a profitable investment. A full and detailed description, written from personal examination of the property will be found in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register." Sent free to any one requesting it. Apply to or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

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WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer: it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.
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WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by Druggists in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.
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WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.
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The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life—It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.
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